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TRIPP WILLS DEEDS AND WAYS

--with Key--

To Tripp Descents, via New England,

and Also New York

Based largely on Scores of WILLS and DEEDS
Which we have ourselves abstracted from the original records.
We give a 60-page French-English Story--
We discuss several errors heretofore in print:
two Extensive-- one touching Founder John, himself.
Note, well, also, our Tripp Treasure Chest.

[Valentine, Carolyn Syron]

Valentine Research Studio
Washington, D. C.
1932.

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DE TRYPPES AND THEIR NEIGHBORS IN EARLY KENT

Very many of the families in Early Kent had more or less Norman blood. The Trippes, the Kêlés, the Crevecoeurs, the Harfletes, the Botillers, the Septvans were surely of this class. The Avranches were of the Conqueror's own blood. Probably the Leybournes also. At all events, they, with the Halls, who certainly were French when their name was de Aula, and others neighbored together in Kent.

It is not at all our purpose to discuss Kent Manors in the large. But these families intermarried with each other and with the Tripps. Their descent has to be proved largely by their marriages and their manors. Their wives brought them at times many manors as dower, and as they often took the name of their favorite manor, or of one just purchased, to add prestige, the whole story is involved with marriages and manors, and often becomes a maze through changes in name. We must follow manors closely.

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The Crevecoeurs of France appear in this district as Crevquers: the French de Aulas as de Haules, before they emerge as Halls; the Kêlés become Kayles, and possibly Kelleseyes; the de Trepels or de Triples (as de Trippelowes, Trebbes, Treppes, Tryppes) are seen along the way, and de Sellinges, de Shelvings, de Sandwishes and de Winghams are a part of the maze and the story.

All the foreign names went through similar transformations; especially when, as in the case of d'Autres, they translated their name. These became de Alta Riva by name; eventuating in Dautrey and Hautrey, before they came to the United States.

Trippelowe was a lucky development; since it is an almost perfect pronunciation of the French Tripelot, or Tribolet, from

Rec'd April 7-1979

which it sprang.

Nearly all the forms developed from de Tribolet, and de Trypel, are easy and natural. The b that crowded into two forms may not be denied; since it was in the ancient root. Occasionally, it doubled itself, so that one of the early forms was Trybbe, or even Trubbe.

Certainly none the less natural was the earlier passing of Richard de Tribolet of Normandy into a Tribel, Tripel or Triple, in Normandy: to eventuate, in one form, as Trippelowe or Trillowe and Trillawe in England. This was a most fortunate form, as its sound is so greatly like the original. This was particularly true of the form Tripelot, which it took, briefly, in England,-the "t" silent.

Robert Trybbe's blood may be presumed to have gone into the Somerset branch, in Southwest England, as his only two placements of which we know were in that locality; while it is very likely that Trubbe and Trygge were misconceived from Trippe records, also.

Various compilers, on both sides the Atlantic, have told some items about the earlier Tripps of England, which our proofs do not entirely support.

They have said that the earliest Tripps of England were Gilbertus Trippe, of the period of Henry III (whose reign was 1227-1272); Robertus and Walterus Trippe, time of Edward I (1272- 1307); Johannes Trip of the same period, and Ricardus de Trippelowe, named in the Parliamentary writs of 1322. They intimate that the Trippe family "assumed" this name. Henry Trippe, of the southern landing, in our own country, making his will in 1693, bequeaths a tract called Trippelow's Forest, in Dorchester County, Maryland. The Trippes of Maryland and the English genealogists, then, accept

Trippe as a derivation from Trippelowe; or, so it appears.

Such derivation is in accord with English custom: which drops unwanted or useless syllables or letters with no qualms. The point is not of great importance; but we think the history of the name indicates rather that Trippelowe Hundred was derived from the early Trippe or Tripel- Tribelot surname.

The commentary so long accepted, that the Tripps were "doubtless of Saxon origin", seems equally to be open to questions. Intensive study of the priceless British State Papers, Rolls and Calendars, together with a few of Norman origin, enables us to gain some leeway as to the origin of this family.

The earliest record found there, and pertinent to the Tripp story, is that naming Richard Trepel (or Trebel) in Normandy, France. This Norman record is in a list of citizens active there, of the period between 1180 and 1195; no one of whom has any more right than any other of the list to the date of 1180. Trepel, then, has an equal right with others to that date. (See "The Norman People and Their Descendants".) However, Simon Trepel records of 1166-9 and of 1207 have been preserved in England.

This record is earlier than even the date of that early Nicholas Trippe, of Elham so often noted. The first record we find of the civil division to which they belonged in England refers to Trepelawhundredo in Cambridgeshire in 1193, the fifth year of Richard I. of England. In Volume 28, page 34 of the Archaeologia Cantiana (Kent Archaeology), we find this Latin form, with the termination um instead of o. As early as 1197, we find a Trepel Hundred named (Pipe Rolls of King Henry II of England.) This spelling varied, early, in England, from Trippelowe and Trippelawe to Thriplowe, Thriblowe and Trillowe or Trillawe. John de Trillowe

appears in many records. He is also indexed as de Thrillowe. The entire story of the Trippes, in England, the Netherlands and the United States, has often been based on an uncertain reference to Trippelawe hundred, from which the family name was supposed to derive: one writer merely following another in saying that the family was "undoubtedly Saxon". We place it as undoubtedly Norman-French.

The story of Nicholas of Elham has been, very innocently, garbled; every writer of modern date telling of the early Nicholas Trippe of Elham, "who gave Laplands to Elham Church": the which, Nicholas, although devout and generous, did not!

It seems almost incredible that so absurd a perverted record should have come down the years, with universal acceptance. The real story is this:

It was a religious custom of these early days for devout men to bequeath money, or an estate producing income, to provide symbolic lamps, as the "perpetual lights" of chosen churches. A very devoted Trippelow whose will is extant, devised wax for continuous lights to an entire group of churches, each of which was named separately in his will.

The story, in which Nicholas Tryppe appears as a benefactor, is connected with the Church of St. Mary, in Elham; which lies in English Kent, toward the sea. Page 49, of Volume X of the Archaelogia Cantiana tells of a lamp, supported by the income from a small piece of land left this very early Kentish Church by Sir Roger Leybourne; who before his decease owned the manor of Elham. It was devised "to support in perpetuity one lamp to be forever burning in this church." This land, together with other lamp lands, left by one Nicholas Tryppe and by still another donor whose

name is lost, brought in an annual revenue of four shillings and fourpence, in the days of King Edward VI. Lord Leybourne's lamp burned brightly at Elham throughout three centuries, and great honor accrued to him; as to all who made such donations. But "forever" is a very long time, and this light ceased to glow.

Nicholas Tryppe made his gift, 1234- 1242. He thus gave lamp lands to support a perpetual lamp, burning wax in the Elham church.

Since none but history-lovers can know English history intimately, and since the "de Tryples (Tryps)" were closely connected with Calais, when England held it, one historical fact rarely dwelt upon may be emphasized just here. It introduces King Henry I. of England, who reigned from 1099 to 1135, as a legal holder of French territory; followed by Stephen; he by Henry II.

This King Henry I was "of a shrewdness"-- as the French might voice it. Knowing that Robert of Normandy had money difficulties, he watched his chance, and when the Norman exchequer was at the point of exhaustion, Henry offered Duke Robert £3,000 for the Norman-French district called Cotentin. This was a mere pittance, as compared with the real value of the tract acquired, and the deal planted Henry's feet securely in France.

Later, great Aquitaine came to England, as the dower of the French King's sister, Eleanor, whom Henry II married. Thus England became master of nearly half of France. From this time, she coveted Calais: too near her Port of Dover to be comforting. The Cinque Ports, five-linked just across from Calais were a masterstroke, but England scarcely trusted either France or Spain though she did indeed lean hard on The Cinque Ports.

Hitherto, there has always been a great break in the story as

told, from Elham to the time of William and Mary, with the barest hint of Calais and its 212 years of English domination; also, with but one single detail of the life of Stephen Trippe, a cleric, whose story can be followed for two complete decades; with most of his dates, very early.

Most fortunately, too, Master Stephen Trippe is the one member who appears on English records both as Trepel and as Trippe. And, it was the "inerrant" church of Rome, established in England, which gave the world both these records, before 1330.

THE FIRST ENGLISH DE TREPEL CENTURY

Roughly speaking, the period between 1200 A.D. and 1300 A.D. covers the first century through which we are to follow the de Tribolets, as they develop various forms of the name.

De Trible and de Trepel in France, and in England early, with a manor of Trepelau, found their name taking on an owe sound. It was then spelled, apparently after the sound, Trippelowe. All along the line, the p and the b fought for recognition; both being at times doubled.

Trepel and Tripel were always interchangeable, according to the one who spelled them. The early Tripel who stands out most clearly is Simon; of whom the faithful Pipe Rolls give us four records, all between 1165 and 1169 inclusive; the fourth showing him as Simon de Trip. This carries us about 60 years farther back than the records heretofore known for Tripps.

In 1206- 7, we have the further good fortune to find a de Sellyng family, making a land record involving several members. This will be given, presently. Then, in addition to Ricardus, Gilbertus and Walterus, with their Norman-Latin terminations, and Nicholas of Elham, we have to consider: Robert de Trippelowe, of

Scharnebroc Church, who flourished in England in 1227; Johannes Treppe, active, 1230, father of another Johannes, of 1253; William Treppe of East Malling in the same year, but of Dover two years earlier. John is a witness in Dover in 1257; while we find also William Tripolow active near 1245, Philip de Trillowe in 1286, and Hugh Treppe, active in 1288, all on the scene. Hugh and some others appear several times as de Tripacy.

John de Trillowe holds a letter of protection from King William Rufus, in 1297. Robert de Tripel flourishes in 1272-- a trifle more than 50 years earlier than a Thomas Trippe's Kent deed of 1325. Scarcely two generations separate Robert from this Thomas and Master Stephen Trippe, of whom we shall see much; while John de Trippelowe is within one generation of their period.

Richard Trippe had position in a church in Cheshunt, 1419. Thomas of Canterbury owns solid ground on which to stand, with his son Thomas in 1325. And his coat-of-arms is known. John de Sellyng and his sons John and Robert were witnesses together of a Kent grant, in the sixth year of Edward II, which is to say in 1312- 13. John de Triple is named, near this time, as "an apothecary in London", near at hand. Events thicken; for the records are rich with Trepel or de Triple activities from before 1300, and Crecy and Calais loom, before the mid-century.

It may be presumed that the de Tripels were first called <u>de Selling</u> when they acquired the manor of Selling. Indeed there were two manors, one, <u>Selling</u>, in northern Kent, near Faversham, and another, spelled <u>Sellinge</u> on the map, rather near to Elham, in southern Kent. Also, near the five great ports, each of which had its group of subtending villages. And, there was <u>Shelving</u>.

It is to be noted that the 13th century belongs especially to

the de Sellinges also, and as their lines fail and the Selling or Shelve manors go to other families, the Tripp name begins to manifest more strongly. The same might be said as to Tripp forcing out de Sandwich. For, the Tripps hold their place until the 17th century. De Sandwicos barely last out the fourteenth.

Recalling that most of William the Conqueror's chosen companions were from a Roman Catholic country, we must expect to find them of that faith during their earlier English years: for 200 years, even, perhaps overwhelmingly so. But, as William brought hosts of Norman-French supporters to England, even so, Edward III of England, nearly 300 years later, filled Calais of France and her environs with English knights and archers. Indeed, Edward III long preferred French Aquitania and Gascony to England, and did not return to England for his coronation until nearly two years after his succession, to really sit upon the throne of England; although he was accepted as King upon his father's death. His acquisitive eye was always on fair France; as had been that of his ancestors. That France should hold a burning jealousy of England was only to be expected. Both France and England coquetted with Spain, their kings marrying into the Lopez lines of Spanish kings; while the avid English lord, John of Gaunt, because he carried some blood of both the English and the Franco-Spanish kings, managed to get himself crowned as King of Spanish Castile; being, however, quickly overborne by those who had the better right there.

Whatever might happen, either in France or in England, was pretty certain to have some bearing on the family story of the De Tripels or Trippes.

The ever-threatening quarrel with France might, to be sure, provide fine openings for service to poor younger sons. Too often,

alas! a young life story finished with the bitter words "died overseas". His French bauble cost King Henry I the bitterest pang of his life, and it cost England the life of a great company of her choicest young knights, as well.

DE TRIBOULET, TREBEL, DE TRYPLE, TRIPPE

Should we begin the detailed story of the Trippes or de Tryples at the point where it has usually been begun-- namely, with John, Marescallus de Calatae (Marshal of Calais) we must lose well toward 400 years of the varied existence of this family.

Sandwich, and the other of the Cinque (five) Ports, sprang into new power with King Edward's capture of Calais, that great prize. As Sandwich lies near the sea, directly across the channel from Calais, but north of Dover just a few miles, it is not difficult to guess that the marechal, having survived the siege, withdrew across the channel to Sandwich, when the 1558 crucial experience befel the English. But the Trippes, under various styles, had then long been seated not far from Dover.

Calais was thus retaken by France after more than 200 years, with a furore of rejoicing. It was the last bit of the English holdings there. When these had been so great as to make John of Gaunt brash and bold enough to claim the succession to the throne of France, we can scarcely wonder that the French ever after its recapture, called it "The Recovered Country". Indeed, every English King to George III called himself also "King of France".

During the period of the earlier Edwards and Henrys, the orthography of the family name varied from de Tripel to Trippe, when used. During much of the Calais period families were named for their chief manor, or the one where they were born. After

the Middle Ages, this name settled down into Trippe, securely. Sometimes, it was still Tryp, but it lacked the almost silent second syllable; while the consonant-ed, three-syllabled Triboulet was quite forgotten. Perhaps it is to wipe out the black blot of fish-mongering kindred that the line of the Tripps, in Burke begins with the period of the fifth Henry and does not become clear till still later.

British genealogists flout that tale of the western group with its scaling-ladder story of arms, newly-given, and assert positively that only the armor used by Thomas of Canterbury and by Charles of Tripham has ever truly pertained to a Trippe, in England.

It is interesting to note how the b in early Tribolet strove to hold its place, even doubling itself: Sir Richard Trybbe of Raleigh Chantry, establishing this form in Somerset County, early, and "William Trebbe, son of William Tribbe" coming into notice still earlier, in 1369.

It may add a bit of interest to this name to note, here, that Jean Tribalet, Louis Tribouillet and Jean Triblier came to our own colonies with the French forces aiding us, during the Revolutionary war. Also, that the name appeared in Plymouth colony rather early, as Tribble-- a form which it retained until modern times, in this especial line, in these United States.

Although, in active life in London, the King's own Record Rolls show us, apparently, three men, viz., John de Trillo, John de Trippelowe and John de Triple (who, in the fourteenth century, holds seven acres "in chief as a parcel of the barony of the Bishop of London") there seems little doubt that the three forms allude to but one man, the son of Sir John de Triple of the parish of St.

Stephen Walebrok (Walbrook, later).

It is precisely at this time that the Indexes are at pains to say: "John Trippelowe, compare Trillo". In 1366 and 1370 we find "John Trillowe or Trillow, wife Joan"; with St. Stephen Walebook land, held of John Triple. Also, in 1368- 70, John de Triple is a London witness. In 1367, on the same page, is John Trippelowe. Apparently this name is in process of change permanently to Tripe and Tripp. Tripe from Triple loses only its "l"; but, as the root had always the short sound of "i", Trippe is more nearly logical.

In 1368, John Trippe, of Marleberch (Marlborough) made a land deal involving land and chattels in "Wyltes". Wiltshire borders on Somersetshire, and Bath is just west of the co-boundary. John de Trillowe, knight, was a knight of this shire. He was paid, for his service in Parliament, for this shire, eleven pounds and twelve shillings, in 1363. Wyltes was close to Bath and Wells, where Stephen and Ralph were so active.

Various records appear, as: de Tripacy, Tribbe, and even Trubbe. The grafts on the original root Treb, Trip or Trep are numerous. The originals, Tribolet and Trepel were both of Normandy, early. From Tribolet both Triplet and Trippelawe would be very easy outgrowths; while the habitual English tendency to contractions would explain the dropped syllables in any forms.

Tripps appear notably after 1300. From about this date, John and other de Triples, and John and other de Trippelowe's are of frequent record. When we find Trippelot on English records before 1590, it seems passing strange that historians have not seen that we have here the outgrowth of the Norman Tribolet, come over with or near the Conqueror. And that Trippelowe Hundred, instead of (as so often) giving the manor name to the family, has been named,

hundred and all, for them. For, here, we have the three syllabled French pronunciation, almost exact-- so nearly exact that we merely get an owe final instead of the ay sound.

The spelling Trepyll is also found early; but as the commoner form is de Triple, or de Tryple, we see that Trepyl is more than likely to be the variant-- unless they pronounced it "Treepel" by custom-- and the name is not so very long in showing the one-syllabled form; although the two persisted side by side for a time. Even Tripelle, and Tribellia are seen.

Grave and reverend historians have answered querists by saying that there is little hope of finding any line in any family before 1500 A.D. and that for 1300 the chance is so much the less. But, delving deep into the past, by way of the English and French State Papers, we do find numerous unsuspected ancestors.

The earliest record yet found in France, connecting the Tripels or Trepylls with the Normans, is that of Richard Trepel, of Normandy. It is the one fact which clearly bespeaks Trepyll connection with the Norman, Duke William-- that "William, The Conqueror", of English history.

Let it be well noted, then, that in the early story of the Tribolets or Trepels who developed into Tripps and gave a name to Trippelowe which is almost a perfect English pronunciation for the French Tribelot, we are directly concerned with the activities of English history in the making.

For, Richard de Trepyll was a part of that history, with Norman William; John de Tripel or de Trips was a part of it with King Edward III and Henry VIII; while the historical records of the Pope's agents in England form a vital part of our proof that Trepel was Trippe-- as we shall see later.

Just a bit earlier than the naming of Trepel Hundred, under date of 1197 in British Rolls, we find mention of Treppelawahundred-um in Cambridgeshire. Indeed, the earliest papers are entirely in Latin text. Soon, however, in the Calendar of Close Rolls, we get the English text.

An ancestor, back as far as 1324, seems a bit hazy; but the British rolls are distinctly papers of action, and here we find, at that date, an order to pay John de Triple arrears of rent due him. The prior concerned had paid yearly rent on a messuage "time out of mind", and John and Amelie "have rented out all their manors, churches and lots". This John is thus seen, not as hazy, but as very material indeed, and in possession of some fair estates. This record is from the Calendar of Charter Rolls. The Kentish Tripps were rich in manors.

There is more than a suspicion that Trippelowe (a variant being Trillowe) was the earliest change from Tribolet in England. With the b dropping out, the pronunciation would vary but little. The names John de Trillowe, a chaplain, and John de Triple, flourished together during several decades, between 1300 and 1400 A.D.

As they seldom appear on the same records, yet both are of London, both devout, both lawyers, both in the King's favor, it seems quite possible that they were then the same.

The lives of two named John de Triple overlap. They may be cousins, of London, or at least in London, early. During some of the many troubles which beset the kings, the knights, de la Zouche and de Trips, with many others gave valuable service, and were liberally rewarded. But the elder John de Triple lived and died, in advance of the chances for great honor in France, under Edward III.

John's closing years were of the reign of Edward II. His earlier life was in the reign of Edward I. The de Triples begin to appear with some regularity in the records, not far from 1250.

Much more than a just reward for ordinary service was meted out to Sir John de Triple. For no ordinary loyalty would King Edward have granted this citizen of London (in enlargement of a like exemption granted him in Edward's third year) an increase in that exemption during the very next year. Service of great value could alone explain it.

As de Sellinges, men of this family had grown increasingly useful to the king; who, though his hand might be heavy in taxing, believed in paying his debts, in estates and places of power and honor. The State paper in question, by King Edward, declares "exemption, <u>for life</u>, "to John de Triple, citizen of London". This liege of the king was exempted "from all tallages, aids, wakes and contributions of whatever kind, for his lands, tenements, rents, or other goods, within and without the city of London, etc."

In a declaration of the king's intention to <u>give effect to the exemptions, the exempted subject is called "John de Sellinge, citizen of London</u>". A late descendant calls him John Trippe "of Sandwich <u>and</u> Sellings". Just here, we place much emphasis; for, we have the king, himself, as witness, on record.

It may be presumed that the happenings of the thirty years previous to the English siege of French Calais, determined much of the king's action in connection with the siege. Kent and the ports next France must be his great reliance. He was constantly testing men; as wardens of Dover Castle, sheriffs of Kent, guardians of the Tower of London, Seneschals in his French possessions, De Sandwiches, de Sellinges, de Triples were being tested. John's

record as John of Sandwich is the fact to be emphasized here: "John (Tripp) of Sandwich", after 1558, certainly. He probably held it earlier, also.

De Triple (Trips), Alan de Zouche, and others who crossed at Hogges, and were with King Edward III at the struggles of Crecy and Calais, must have finished their life courses soon after Edward. This warrior's reign closed in 1377, when he had had 30 years with Calais as an English possession. This leaves us with a blank of nearly 170 years between the period of Sir John de Trips-- one of the victors-- and that of John Trippe, Vice-Marshal of Calais; who probably returned in 1558 to England with the King's retinue.

We must allow for much regular travel and exchange between England and her French possessions. The real mission of the nobles was to stand by the King; for which they might expect large concessions. John de Trillowe was sent to Rome (to the court); to Bavaria, as representative; a Trillowe to Scotland on embassy. Tripp (Triple) received an exemptive charter so important that, many years later, the King's clerks had direct orders from him to find the charter, once made to John de Triple, and draw others like it for his present-day exemptions. The "Letters of Protection" issued by the King were of the nature of a passport. These were needed, even for Scotland tours. This John of the charter akin to Sir John de Trip, if not Sir John himself.

Mandate of the charter which was found:

"To the taxors and collectors of the sixth in the city of London: Order to permit John de Triple, citizen of London, to be quit, according to the king's grant to him, and not molest him contrary to the same; the king having, on 12 March, in the third year of his reign, granted to him for life that he should be quit

of tallages, aids, watches, and contributions whatsoever by reason of his lands or rents or goods, or merchandise, within or without the city, saving the king's prises (taxes) and that he should not be put on assizes, juries, etc., in the city, and should not be made Mayor, escheator, coroner, reeve, alderman or other minister there against his will, and that his goods should not be taxed by reason of any grant from the community of the city to the king or by reason of any tallage; the king having on 15th July following granted that he should enjoy these liberties for life, because he had not obtained the king's letters patent of this grant".

1324, 17th of Edw II-- Order that John de Triple "have allowance in the debts due to him from the exchequer for 171 - 7s - 2 1/4d lent by him to the king upon 5 1/2 sacks and 4 nails of wool. A most useful subject, John de Trip, indeed.

John Tripp, the Marshal of Calais, presumably died in Sandwich. His son, the John of Sandwich and Sellinges, and Wingeham, died and was buried in Wingeham, in 1612. The latter's son, Charles, has a definite, recorded, London and Wingham story, covering his lifetime very well, and including his death and burial; while two surviving sons are named. The Netherland lines, as given, begin with an English Charles Tripp or Trip.

MASTER STEPHEN TRIPPE (TRYPLE)

PROCTOR FOR BISHOP RALPH

Leaving the London and Kent de Trepels (or de Triples) for a time, we take up Master Stephen, for two reasons: a. He is contemporary with John de Triple junior, coming into public view at the period of Sir John's death; b. We have a continuing story for

him, covering two decades, and he thus forms something of a check for other records.

Since this Stephen Trypel, who is oftenest recorded as Master Stephen Trippe, was in Holy Orders by 1327, his birth appears to have taken place not far from 1285 A.D. Since he was much earlier than the de- Sandwich Trippes, as such, we introduce his records here. To the great care with which Bishop Ralph's records were kept, the Trippes owe much of their available story before the Calais period. That period of English rule in France began rather near Stephen's death.

Bath and Wells, the especial field of power of that Bishop known as "Ralph of Shrewsbury" was in West England, not so far from Bristol. The Tripps of West England were of his diocese, and his chief seat Wyvelscombe, was rather near Huntspill, an important manor of this group of Trippes. On the face of things, this Stephen should surely belong to this group. A vital question is: Did he originate in West England?

Our first glimpse of him is as an acolyte; yet very soon sub-deacon of a church far south toward Land's End. The little river Camel and Camelsford may be found on modern maps, but no map-maker of modern times seems ever to have heard of West Camel.

The Roman church instituted Stephen, and the Papal Letters show that he was instituted into the church at West Camel in 1327 (Papal Letters).

In 1329, Ralph was elected Bishop of Bath and Wells, by both chapters, and during that same year began that service of Master Stephen Trippe, under his rule, which was to last for more than twenty years. The Calendar of Patent Rolls shows, under date of June 6, 1332, Ratification of the estate of Master Stephen Trippe

as parson of the church of West Camel in the diocese of Bath and Wells, by provision of the Apostolic See. He is mentioned in 1338 and at many other times, as Rector of Camel, or West Camel.

Even as early as 1324, Stephen Trippe was an active servant of the Church: this is shown in a letter from the Dean and Chapter to the Canon of Wells, concerning itself with the proposed canonization of William de Mancha, a deceased bishop of Bath and Wells. This letter urges that "word be sent, soon, by Stephen Tripp" in order that what has been done in this important matter may be known. This purposed immortalization was the formal enrolling of the deceased and "beatified" bishop in the canon of Saints, of the Church.

A most important point is that this very Stephen was indexed de Tryple named by a debtor near 1330; and the de Trepel name is first found recorded in France, near the end of the reign of Henry II of England. Yet, he was preferably called Master Stephen Trippe, in the bishop's Register.

In 1329, Master Stephen Trippe, "Rector of the church of West Camel, Acolyte, was ordered promoted to the order of subdeacon; in 1330, he took the oath to pay the levies; in 1332 he signed as a Wells witness. On the tenth of June of that year-- as says a memo.-- "Master Stephen Trippe, public notary, was present at the signing of the second certificate made before the bishop, and set his accustomed seal to the same". The story is not so colorful as that of some of his kindred; as Stephen's ordered life is passed in the routine work of the bishop's high office.

From Banewell, April 20, 1335: "We Ralph, Bishop of Bath and Wells, by these presents do appoint Master Roger de Brikebreke our

proctor to defend our name: the cause which is moved in the Roman court touching the wardenship of the church of Wells. Stephen Trippe, clerk of Bath and Wells, public notary, acts also as witness: He "saw the above written by the lord bishop".

It is seldom that we are able to find such unquestioned authority as underlies what we have to present about Master Stephen Trippe's busy life: as virtually all of it is taken from Bishop Ralph's own Register.

The next item found as to Stephen takes the form of an official condemnation of a certain priest, who is fined ten marks, "to be paid to Master Stephen Tripp, on the feasts of all saints and the Purification".

Finding it rather necessary to be in two or more places, at one and the same time, the lord bishop appoints, on October 20, 1336, two representatives, thus: "We constitute Masters Stephen Tripp, canon of Wells, and John de Waltone, clerk, to be our proctors in all cases and matters to us pertaining, at the Apostolic See". This was revoked in November; being made, doubtless to serve in an emergency.

Grave matters were daily in hand. In the same year of 1336, after several communications between the bishop and the sub-prioress, concerning the election of a prioress to fill the place of the lady Willema de B., just deceased, an election was reported in due form, and the bishop was asked to confirm the election.

To this end, the sub-prioress and eleven other "professed nuns" of the monastery of Kanyngton" assembled, in the presence of de Ludeford, Clerk and public notary, with Stephen Tripp and another as witness. One of the Friars Minor stressed the requirements, and the license to elect was read, and the report of the election recited, in due order, as required by the canon law.

At about this period, Bishop Ralph came under some censure, implied, or expressed by the Court of Canterbury, his superiors. In 1338 came to this court the complaint that Ralph was assuming power where he had no legal jurisdiction. The rector of the free chapel of Alvarton, "notoriously exempt" from Ralph's orders-- and subject rather, to the Dean of Wells, appealed to the Apostolic See:

"You, nevertheless", pronounced the Court to Ralph, after trial, "ordered the said John (the Rector) to show his title to the said chapel, and, as well by yourself as by John Middleton, rector of Bledon, and by Stephen Tripp, rector of Westcammel, your commissaries, disturbed the said John".

The bishop's activities therein were then distinctly forbidden, pending an appeal to the Court. Before the year was ended, Ralph was again cited-- this time for interference with Sir Adam Payer, "although he, and all his predecessors, from a time to which the memory of man is not to the contrary, had all the tithes" from the three specified townships.

Adam had appealed to the Superior Court. "Nevertheless, Master John de Middleton and Stephen Trippe, your commissaries, ordered the said Adam to answer to them, and caused him to be cited. We inhibit you, John and Stephen, and do you cause the said John and Stephen to be cited before us" runs the Court's decision.

A public instrument dealing with Walter de Spekyngton of Ralph's diocese, who had committed lese majeste, in removing corn "from the ground of the sanctuary at Wyvelton (the bishop's seat) against the will of the rector". This defiant sinner against Holy Church was condemned to be fined, not only, but to go (because of his offenses toward God and Holy Church) with bare head and feet

to visit the Wyvelton church, the Cathedral Churches of Wells, Bath and Canterbury", with a church at Bristol and the parish churches of Taunton and Somerton. Nor was this enough. To this humiliating penance was added a pilgrimage beyond the seas "to St. James and divers other holy places", not setting foot in England for three years. "And I, Stephen Trippe, public notary, was present", states the witness, in his annotation.

In Ralph's fifteenth year of service as Bishop of Bath and Wells, he exhibited certain royal writs "in his chamber at Evercrich". Present, were Stephen Trippe and four others, all servitors of Mother Church. Five years later, it is noted that a certain writ was not returned; by the advice of Stephen Trippe.

Stormy times seem to have become the order of the day with Bishop Ralph. Again, he gets inhibition, together with his Commissioners, John and Stephen: a petition of one Sir Walter, a perpetual vicar, subject to Chew, "Containing that Masters John de Middleton and Stephen Trippe, pretending that they were your commissaries", caused Ralph to be cited before the court, concerning matters which he asserted were unknown to him, and in far too short a time for preparation: "the space of two days". The date was August, 1341.

Either Ralph's hand was too heavy, or he had ever-busy enemies; possibly both. In the same year, he is again cited,"with the said Masters John and Stephen". Again, it would seem, Ralph has over-stepped bounds; as it is charged by the dean of Wells that Ralph has cited before himself (although all jurisdiction in the matter belongs to the Dean) clerks, altarists and ministers of the Cathedral church of Wells. Ralph, with John, Stephen, and William Cammel, another notary, are all cited to appear before the Court of Canterbury.

During this year, Stephen Trippe being present, Ralph constituted John de Middleton (who had resisted him in 1338) a Canon of Wells and professor of civil law, and his proctor at the Roman Court, with power.

Also, during this year 1341, Ralph is ordered by the court to mend his ways within 15 days, if the complaint of Master Thomas Trillek, canon of Wells, against unjust ruling, holds good.

Master Stephen Trippe is evidently gaining much lively experience in his several offices. For always he is referred to as Rector of the church at West Cammel. In due time, from "the lord, at Wyvelscombe" Stephen received (1342) "a canonry of Wells and a prebend".

On July 5, 1343, John de Carleton, John de Middleton, Stephen Tripp and Robert the Registrar give notice that "each of us" has appointed proctors "in all causes and matters touching us, at the instance of Master Thomas de Haselschawe, pretending that he is rector of Chew and canon of Wells and prebendary of Wormesterre, lawfully devolved to the Apostolic See."

In 1344 and 1345, Stephen appears as usual; but on February 12, in the twentieth year of King Edward III, Thomas the rector of Chew speaks of having sued Stephen Trippe and his confrere, John, "late Commissaries of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.. for that they sued, in a court Christian, against the King's prohibition." As he then advises that he "has released the said John and Stephen "by reason of the inquisition taken, it appears that Stephen's cause was upheld by the jurors.

Apparently in 1346, Stephen is witness at a presentation to a chauntry; in March (XXI of Edward III) he is again a witness. In December, 1348, he appears for the last time in Bishop Ralph's

Register, as published. At this time, he is called a subsecutor, deputed by Bishop Ralph. He then "by the Apostolic Authority" confers a vicarage on a poor clerk at the presentation of the abbot and convent of Athelney, and "institutes him in the same".

The Register continues until 1362 and in 1363 Bishop Ralph passes to his fathers. In 1362 he had received a writ from the King, commanding his attendance on Parliament at Westminster.

Robert Trippe of Lymplesham, was also an acolyte under Ralph from 1337. In three successive years, he received permissions to study abroad. He is last named in the Register in 1344.

We find no record of Stephen's giving up his West Camel rectorship. Many of the church officials held several offices and prebends at the same time.

THE TRIPPES OF LINCOLNSHIRE

Hard upon the steps of Richard Trepel or Richard de Trippelowe, in 1227, is recorded John Treppe, 1330. Since, as records and events seem to insist, the forms Treppe, Trillawe, Triblier, Trillek, Trippelowe and Trippeock all appear as variants from the one root (Trep, Trip, Trib) through ill spelling, contraction and illegible writing, perhaps, we must allow for several branches of the family. Trybell also comes down the records.

"Trippeocke" was made notable by some of its bearers. It is found in Lincolnshire, in connection with Ravensrodde (Ravenser?) only six years after Hugh Treppe's registry in 1288. At least three formal Inquisitions of Yorkshire dealt with the affairs of Stephen Trippeocke, 1294- 1302.

As Richard de Trippelawe, accredited by The Pope himself as "the sone of a sub-deacon", thereby gains an indulgence, it will be

highly interesting to see what follows, in connection with Ravencer, and other immediate places of worship. Ravensero was a chantry, the gift of one Ravenser.

We find, as of 1325, the will of John de Triple, of London, having reference to "lands and chattels in Lincoln"; although de Triples function chiefly in London and Kent. Even in 1323 there is mention of Henry Tripplere, of Saint Mary's church, Lincoln.

In 1349, Johannes de Trippelowe appears on the king's records, as having the gift of Depdale, in consequence of the "voidance" of Ravensery-- that is, the vacancy. In 1354, he goes to Staunford (St. John's), Diocese of Lincoln, and in the same year, it is noted that John Tripp is made chaplain of the chauntry of Ravensero, of Saint Mary's church. Two years earlier this "John Tripp, parson of the church at Ludburgh, in the diocese of Lincoln", had been presented to Ravencer Chantry of the Cathedral church of St. Mary, Lincoln.

Sixteen years later, Thomas Trybell, Tribell, is placed with this church. He is there, indeed, in 1365, but not until 1338 is it explained that he finds room there because this berth had become "void by the death of John Tripp, the last chaplain". This is the same Cathedral church of Saint Mary, Lincoln, where Henry Tripplere functioned in 1325.

Thomas Triblier and wife Idonia are mentioned in 1450, and in 1505 Nicholas Trebyll is given the church at Gayton, also in Lincoln Diocese. About 25 years later than the above Nicholas Trebyll record, we find Thomas and John Trype seated at Durham, part of which was of Northumberland County. Three decades later, Ranold (Renney, Reginald) of Rimswell, appears on the records of York, contiguous neighbor to Lincoln County. This son of Johannes

Tripp of Calais, the first Reginald, seems to have made York his center. The first John Tripp found in Kingston on Hull was a mercer dealing in woven fabrics chiefly. One of the Reginalds is so described, also. The first may have been born about 1556, in England. This is above sixty years before Trippe of Barton's 1620 will. This was the district of cotton milling.

It seems quite logical to place the father of the first John of Kingston-on-Hull as a brother to Edward of Barton. We find a John Trippe, mercer in Hull, York marrying Elizabeth Somerville, spinster, in 1637 (see Paver's York Marriages) in Trinity church. This could only be Mayor John, or his father-- possibly the father. The Mayor's will was dated 1680. Barton, Ferribly, Horkstow and Beverly were all neighbors, and some of these Tripps are found in each. Logically, these should be Reginald's descendants, though we have not found exact proof. A will of Reginald Trippe of York was administered by Renny or Rêné Tripp, doubtless his son, Reginald (1596). Among Lincoln Consistory Court Administrations we find those for Edward Trippe of Thornten Curtis, in 1635; Goddard Tripp of Barton in 1641, and Henry Tripp early-- in 1626. Plainly, these are sons of Edward Trippe of Barton. Thomas Tripp of Horkstow is probably his brother; possibly his father.

Queen Mary of England died in the same year which saw Calais go back to England. Her sister, the titian-haired virgin Queen followed her, Being born in 1533, she ruled 1555 to 1603. Reginal Tripp, son of the Marshall of Calais, was of her period. He, or his son, paid the subsidy tax in her 41st year (1596)-- at least "Renny Trippier" did, and a poll tax in 1598, in Yorkshire.

Although the name drifts into many forms, toward the mid-century it is much in evidence as Trillo or Trillowe or Trippelowe. In 1364, the wife of John Trillo (Sir John de Trillowe) is recorded

as Joan. In 1370, she is called "wife of John Trillowe the younger". Even at this date, some recorders are still writing Trepel for this family name, and the St. Stephen Walbroke land is credited to a John de Tryple in 1366. In 1375, William Trippelowe is of the city, and doubtless of this same family group.

A commission from the king, in 1330, to the senior John de Trillowe, had ordered him to hold Inquisition concerning a petition of the burgesses of Bristol. The next year, permission was given John de Trippelow, chaplain, to alienate eight messuages and eight acres of land to the prioress and convent of St. Rhadigues, Cambridge. The Rolls of this period show also Master Henry de Trippelowe, cleric.

The Beverley burgesses' story pertains to one who shows the Trippock spelling. He, too, like the eldest son of nearly every Tripp family was a John.

In the above survey of Saint Mary's Cathedral church and her chauntry of Ravencer, during Tripp incumbencies, we have covered 227 years of well-nigh continuous Tripp service. Twenty-four years more will bring us to the definite records of the line of Tripps, established in Lincolnshire, at the southern terminus of the ferry from York. Because it is in this line that we place the kinship of John Tripp of Portsmouth, we must consider it carefully.

In 1594, we find records of an Edward and a Thomas Tripp, with messuages in Beverley. This lies in southern York, just a few miles north of its boundary with Lincoln and the home manor. This record alone would not carry us very far. But, in 1620, we get the will of a senior Edward Tripp, with its detailed reference to a goodly family. The family center, at this time, was Barton-on-Humber, in Lincolnshire, across the river from Hull. This became a

large and influential group. The will names a son, Edward "of Beverly".

The Trippok name had an early and most interesting connection with Beverley, in 1380 (told by Poulson, a historian of Beverley.)

Alexander was then Bishop of York and primate of England, having enormous power. Procuring the consent of the church of St. Peter, in York, the primate made a grant, with charter; which charter was confirmed, to the twelve Burgesses of Beverley. One of the twelve was John Trippok. This charter gave "all the soil and wood called West Wood, in Beverley, containing 400 acres", to all the burgesses and to their successors for all time, they "rendering therefor to us and to our successors, 100 shillings yearly, at the Feast of St. Martin and Pentecost", by equal portions, as rent. Power to distrain and distress, if rent were in arrears, was set down in the transaction deed.

Before this, Henry I had quit them of all tolls. In 1300, the king and his new queen visited Beverley. About this time, (Edward I) burgesses were <u>first</u> returned to Parliament.

Robert, son of Walter Torpel (Tripel?) of Witham and wife, Alice, are of record. "In her widowhood", she and Robert granted lands to the church; the latter, with his wife Marieta, "for his soul and the soul of Marieta, his wife". Nicholas Trebbe held lands at Bridlington, near at hand.

"Soame, Fol. 74", carries the will of Edward Trippe of Barton-upon-Humber, Co. Lincoln, yeoman. Date, Oct. 13, 1617. To be buried in St. Peter's Church, Barton. Legacies to the poor of Barton <u>and Horkstow</u>. To wife Elizabeth; mention of father-in-law, Thomas Blythe, and "The farm whereon I dwell, called 'Kettlebye's farm'." Son, Martin Trippe; son Goddard Trippe; son William Trippe; son Henry Trippe. Henry (Edward?) and William, the two

sons of my son Henry Trippe under 21; every of the chn. of said Henry; dau. Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Smith of Goxehill; the two sons of my son William (under 21); Adm. of son Thomas; son, Edward Trippe, of Beverly. Mention of a copyhold; several farms; three messuages; perhaps a dozen tenements; some in Beverley. Three overseers and four witnesses. Proved July 7, 1620. (Prer. Court of Canterbury.)

The Johnson story of Mayor John, the known marriages and the will of Edward, with the references to Edward, Henry and Goddard link the Lincoln and York groups together as being closely akin. John of Portsmouth, "son of John 'of Lincoln' and Isabel (Moses) Tripp", clearly belongs here. If, as we can scarcely deny, Reginald was their ancestor, they link closely and directly with John of Calais.

It will have been noted well that the accepted (Tripp) head of the line of the Kentish John Tripps was "of Calais"; that a Kentish John was himself "of Sandwich"; that the John Tripp who married Joane Gender was probably "of Elham" for a time, while John, the ancestor of Charles of the Middle Temple was himself a lawyer; probably first "of Sandwich", but for an indefinite later period "of Selling" and "of Wingeham", where he was buried in 1612; his wife in 1619.

This John was buried, as it seems, in the very year when John Tripp, the immigrant to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, was born. But the latter was of the northern group whom we see centering about York and Lincoln. From a very early period, the Tripp spelling arose in these northern counties, and also in Kent.

Symon Tripel preceded all other Tripps by about 35 years. He appeared in Kent in 1166- 7; while in 1168- 9 he is recorded as Simon Trip; which is the logical first change from Tripel. Rich-

ard Tripel of Normandy was followed by the Richard Trippelowe of England; probably was that Richard of 1201 himself. The latter seems to us the more likely. Richard Trippelowe, of Lincoln, was followed by Trippes, and by Treppes, while Trillowes soon appeared.

It is a bit surprising to find Simon Tripel in Kent ans Suffolk so very early. But, from the time of Henry I, there was constant interchange, some of the monarchs spending more time in France than in England; but going back and forth, <u>always attended by eager followers</u>.

Between Kent and Lincolnshire there was much commerce of some kind. Numbers of the Kentish group, both lay and churchly, held lands and tenements in Lincoln; while, from all parts of the kingdom there was continual flow to London; often for temporary residence, repeated each year.

In early Lincolnshire days, one Willelmo Syre of Pypewelgate, who calls himself an <u>assign in perpetuum</u>, held land in Gateshead, just without Newcastle at the south, on the old Roman road or "gate". Witnesses testify to this, in 1348. "Edae Cragge, wife of Willelmi Syre-- a Syron kinsman-- de Gatesheued", was one of these. This name became Syron, in the United States.

Much later, we may recall, "Jhon" Tripp was sent "toe a skoole atte Gatshede, nygh New Castel" to a kinsman of his mother named McInnes, under whom the six-year-old was "yndocyle"-- so little docile, indeed, that his sire "knew" that he would never be able to tell the difference between twice five and twice ten. Was it chance, then, that "amayde" John a Mayor, while his father never reached that pinnacle? Gateshead was in Yorkshire. Strange, is it not, that the good conduct of this same yndocyle lad later led him both to business prosperity and to the Mayor's chair? The

people, too, favored him for Parliament, says his recorder.

It was right here at Gateshead that John, son of Willielmi Tryppe, appeared, above 200 years earlier, with Johanna, his sister, relict of Johannes Papedy of Novo Castro (Newcastle). Johanna was a free tenant under the Lord Bishop, in Hellgate, of a "vast tenement" above the banks of the Tyne River. So Eda Cragge testified in 1354. Hellgate was in Gateshead. A Robert Trippe was a witness here, also, to a deed alienating land of Richard Long and Elenae, his wife. The Mayor's son-in-law was a Long. As to period, John of Portsmouth, R. Is. could have been grandson to one of the Reginalds of York.

Hadley's History of Hull, speaks of "Hesle-Gate", Beverley-Gate and North-Gate, with Myton-Gate and Low-Gate. From Hesle-Gate to Beverley Gate was 521 feet. Between Beverley and North there were twelve towers on the wall. A cut of Beverley Gate is shown. The town was fortified near 1317. "Hellgate" seems to be entirely a corruption from Hesle-Gate.

And just here about Hull were the home manors and courts with which the Tripp scion who was to become the Quaker Mayor of Hull was early most familiar. Barton, the Lincoln center for the Tripps of this period, or a bit earlier, must have been almost within sight of Kingston-on-Hull.

De Sandwich de Selling, de Trippe.

That Nicolai whom we find as of 1206, with wife Hawise, was a de Sellingge. Hasted, historian of Kent, says (Vol III) that the manor of Chequer came down very early to a family called Sandwich, of whom Sir Thomas, at death, gave way to his son, Sir Nicholas de Sandwich. Nicholas paid "Aid" for the manor of L'Est-chequer, as

knight's fee.

"Sir Thomas, de Sellinge, de Sandwich," we learn, had earlier held this manor. A grandson of Nicholas above, another Nicholas, flourished, 1347; his daughter Anne carried Chequer in marriage, to "Sir William Septvans, of Milton Septvans." Their son, John, had his mother's right in this manor of Chequer, and lived there.

As there have been at least four Kent manors called, Selling, Selinge or Shelving, the story tends to become difficult to follow at some stages. Several of these had near-by hamlets or boroughs of the same name.

Late in King Henry the III's reign, the part of Selinge held by "Nicholas de Selinge" descended to "John de Shelving." It was he who erected the notable Shelve mansion, and at decease left the manor to Benedicta (Hougham) de Shelving, his widow. These definite evidences are found originally in the Inquisitions by juries ordered every so often by the crown to clear up inheritance rights. These form the basic evidence of our early English family history.

Certainly the de Sellingges moved on Sandwich early. In the year 1309 John de Shelving and Benedicta, his wife, owned about forty acres of land with pasturage for thirty-six oxen and one hundred and twelve sheep, and the buildings. This fine place was on the north coast of Kent, in Reculvre and Chistelet, with Sandwich close at hand.

John asked to be allowed to change the course of the road. This was for the improvement of his property, through which the road cut. After an inquisition as to the possible damage to others, made by the sheriff of Kent, John Tripp was licensed "to close a way in Reculvre (having a certain area) fifty-two perches in length and adjacent to his dwelling-place, for its enlargement; leading

from Estford obliquely through his dwelling-place, on the west side thereof, to Heghsted; provided that he shall cause another way, straighter, and as large and proper, to be made on the same side, on his own soil.

In the XVIII of Edw. II, John had granted, among other holdings, certain land and tenements in Woodnesborough, near Sandwich, "which Thomas de Shelving, father of said John" -these jurors agreed- "gave to the said John"; possibly Thomas was his grandfather. In another paper is a reference to 'Woodnesborough, which is Shelving.' This was held by 'doing suit at the King's Hundred of Eastry, every three weeks and rendering also yearly, that is, every twenty-four weeks, for the ward of the castle of Dover." John de Shelving had also "acquired to himself and his heirs," certain lands and tenement in Forde, by Reculvre, probably adjoining his manor at Reculvre. "James, his son, aged eight years, is his next heir", say the Inquisition jorors. At an early date, Woodnesborough included much terrain near Dover and Sandwich.

In a fine, ordered upon the death of Sir John de Sellyngge, to determine the rights of the heirs, four deeds were made and recorded, which ensured that the titles would pass justly and with concord as well through four generations. John left a son John, and three grandsons, John, Ralph and Richard. He died apparently in 1314.

Dated at London, eight of Edward II, the first of these indentures is described as an "Enrollment of Release" from Richard de Sellyngge, son of John de Sellyngee, son of the late John de Sellyngee, Knight, to John de Sellyngge, citizen and spicer (Apothecario) of London, of his right in the manor of Scherlonde in Plukele, County Kent, and appurtenances.

Ralph and the younger John in their turns write similar releases, dealing with this manor, which, as it appears, Sir John, now deceased, had given in fee to his son John the spicer; while this elder heir, John, released his son, Richard, from all demands connected with a certain heavy merchants' bond. The Richard line must have prospered; as, in the time of Edward IV, a Ricardus Sellyng was found holding fifteen Kent manors.

Johanne, daughter and heir of Will. de Auberville, became Sir Henry de Sandwich's wife. After her father's death, a mandate was laid on Henry de Wingam (Wingeham) in 1248, concerning Johanne's inheritance; she being the "nearest heir, and now in full possession," in this year. This Henry de Wingeham was father to that Henry who became Bishop of London later.

In 1266 the King had "lately committed" the castle of Dover, the Cinque Ports and the "Chamberlainship of Sandwich" to Prince Edward, his own son. Edward promptly gave the keeping and bailiwick, etc. of Sandwich to Roger de Leybourn, who as promptly turned "the same over to Thomas de Sandwico, to keep under him."

But, at about this time, or a little earlier, Ralph de Sandwico, was under the King's indignant disfavor for aiding the rebel, Simon de Montfort. Between 1273, when the Bishop died, and 1283, only Ralph, Thomas and John de Sandwyco flourish. Thomas is the one now in favor, for the King was dependent on the Sandwiches for support. "Thomas de Sandwyz" has been made Seneschal of Ponthieu, near Calais in France of the King of England, and Eleanor, his consort". Thomas now has often to please or to placate the powerful Queen Eleanor, who brought the King so very large a slice of France.

To please or to placate the king had been made most difficult

to Thomas in previous decades, by his own folly and failure in loyalty. But King Henry seemed able to forget more easily and graciously than most of us.

The Calendar of Patent Rolls makes special note, in 1265, of the fact that "at the instance of Edward, the King's son, (Henry III being King in his 50th year) the guilt of Thomas de Sandwyco is remitted of the King's indignation and rancour, conceived against him (Thomas) because he adhered to Simon de Monte Forti, sometime Earl of Lancaster, the King's enemy, and was his household clerk;" - but now,- "admission of him (Thomas) to the King's grace; granted also that all his possessions, etc. be restored to him."

It is noteworthy that Thomas de Sandwich held Flete manor early, as of the Archbishop. He was perhaps the Thomas de Sellinge de Sandwich. We find that in and out among Kings and Courtiers, monks and archbishops, the abased and the exalted, weaves the linked story of de Sellinge and de Sandwich, decade by decade.

Most interesting are two brief records from the Papal Register (Vol. II, 266-267) in which are two early de Wingeham indulgences. The first is "Indult to John de Wingeham, nephew of Henry, Bishop-Elect of London, rector of Aldham, in the diocese of Lincoln." He was to receive, besides, two additional benefices to support new honors.

The other: "The like to Master Henry de Wingeham, nephew of the bishop-elect of London and rector of Domesham, in the diocese of Salesbury." This means that Bishop Henry had a brother, probably a John, who was also "of Wingeham."

The senior of two,who, at one and the same time, bore the name "Henry of Wingeham", became the forty-sixth bishop of London; he preceding Henry of Sandwich in that berth. John of Sandwich soon

became his clerk. A very close connection between de Sandwich and de Wingeham interests and prosperity, with blood ties, lies right on the surface of these placings of five men in high church posts.

The forty-seventh Bishop of London bore the name of Henry de Sandwich. The earlier Sir Henry was bailiff there in 1322, a century before John de Sellyng was warden there, at Sandwich.

Henry de Wingeham died after two years service. Henry de Sandwich, who followed him in office, covered the period 1262-1273. Very soon, he, with other recalcitrants, became involved in trouble with the King. The Pope ordered the rebels suspended and sent to him, at Rome. This fate befell Henry of Sandwich. He, being suspended, the Pope kept him under discipline so many years that he died the year after his return from Rome.

The fact that so many of one generation were celibate was doubtless one of the reasons for the fading out into "mystery" of the de Sandwich lines. Many not of this family were recorded as "de Sandwich" in early times, meaning only apparently that they came last from this port. 2038049

In sharp contrast, and yet vitally characteristic of the times was an Inquisition which brought to the fore, in 1309, King Edward, (earlier the Black Prince) and the Bishop of London, with mention of Henry de Sandwico, an earlier bishop, and a stranded whale. The Bishop was baiting the King.

The whale, stranded on the land of the ruling bishop, had been seized by the constable of the Tower of London, "for the King's use." The Bishop claimed it by virtue of a charter of Henry I, which gave him, and the Chapter of St. Paul's every whale stranded upon their land, excepting only the tongues. It was shown by the records that five bishops and deans of St. Paul's, one of whom was "Henry de

Sandwyco, late bishop," -- the last in that very Stebbenheth, where the whale now in question was found,-- that all these church magnates had had all these whales for their own use, by virtue of this same charter, whenever a whale was stranded on this their own land. "Use," of course, meant money value, in whales. A memo states: "The King's council are agreed that if the bishop cannot have restitution of the whale, because it came to the King's hands, he shall have the value of the same, in money, from the King's wardrobe."

An indenture, earlier, connecting Thomas de Shelving with his family deals with the "Aid" to make the Black Prince a Knight; at which time William, Thomas, John and Johanna de Sellyngge paid Aid for their several parts of John of Pluckele's land. This William held also in "Leneham near Shelve," the Sherlonde manor which we see owned by de Sellyngges in 1314. This was soon after Edward I became King. Of course, the King's son could not be less than a Knight. It may be noted here, that the John, whose holdings the above have inherited seems to be the same Sir John who died in London about 1314; whose sons we see elsewhere settling up the estates. (Since the King professed to own all the land in the kingdom, he taxed it freely whenever he needed more funds).

The earliest Symon de Sandwich was a churchman. The first lay Symon de Sandwich had sons, Henry, Ralph and John. We have now seen Nicholas, Simon and Ralph de Sellyng, with others and have found that Nicholas de Selinge held Selinge under Hamo de Crevequer before 1242, John being his heir. We have seen the prompt acknowledgements of the de Sellyngges in 1206. A Symon had a son Symon. Why this duplication of forenames, if the de Sellinges and de Sandwiches are not the same family group? This is the sole de

Sellynge group found of record so early.

We submit that Thomas, John, Simon, Ralph, and Nicholas de Sandwich, active before 1230, have evolved in close connection with the 1206 Sellinges. We submit, moreover, that the Henry de Wingeham, who was Bishop of London could easily have been a Tripp of Wingham. Tripps had then been English almost one hundred years; and Henry de Wingeham, a cleric, had lost his family name.

The Tripps are connected, by ample legal records (fully accepted) with Sellyng, Sandwich and Wingeham. Moreover, there is a recorded de Sandwich-de Wingeham connection.

The historian of this especial "corner" of Kent, Sandwich-near-Ash, states clearly that Henry de Wingeham or Wengham, bishop of London, was born at Wingham, in Kent; that he was probably the first clerk of the Exchequer, and one of the King's Escheators (See Fine Rolls); that he was sent to France in the de Montfort troubles, that the monks elected him bishop of Winchester, which seat he refused, because the King's half-brother had just been forced out of it; but that he soon accepted the London see, retiring from the Chancery, but permitted to keep his deanery and ten other valuable "prebends and rectories." This is the same office into which Henry de Sandwich was inducted on the other's death in 1262, and he of Sandwich held it from 1262 to 1273, although long in Rome.

Though we have none too much information about him, Thomas de Shelving of Sandwich, is to be studied keenly by the descendants of the Tripps of Sandwich, and of Sellinge; for, he first brings Sellinge and Sandwich together into his own appellation, being clearly written in the records as "Thomas de Shelving of Sandwich". This Thomas, or possibly his son held the post of Seneschal in 1280 in France.

Thomas de Sellyng de Sandwico held both Flete and Atchequer; he had bought Flete as "of Wingeham". Sir Nicholas de Sandwich had a son Nicholas, to whom Flete went in 1346. The Harfletes still held lands in Flete in the fifteenth century; "Septvans, alias Harflete, alias Atchequer," became a known form, used memorially.

In 1260 Simon de Sandwico held estates in Ministre, also, on the romantic Isle of Thanet off Sandwich (and touching Recolvre) which was dotted with parish churches, windmills and manors. Dene Court was within the bounds of the Capital manor known as Minstre. The Lord Nicholas de Sandwich held one fee of the Abbot. The first record of Simon de Sandwico in Minstre tells that he held one and one quarter knight's fee in Minstre. We have seen that Sir John, Simon's brother, married Agnes de Crevecoeur; than whom none was more desirable, as she was the eldest of the heiresses of the great group of Folkestone manors. But even earlier than this, Simon of Kent appears on the Pipe Rolls as of 1166. Simon de Tripel appears on them in 1166-1167-1169. Was he "of Sellinge, of Sandwich" before Thomas? It is believed that he owned the Pluckele holding before Sir John de Sellyngge.

Sir John de Sellyngge had also owned Sherlonde in Pluckley during the earlier years of the reign of Edward I. It appears that his grandson, after becoming a citizen of London, bore his family name of de Triple, making his will as Johannes de Triple in 1325.

Thomas de Shelvyngge is definitely recorded as "the father of the said John," who is John de Shelvyngge," (John de Triple?) Thomas is recorded as having given John and Benedicta "certain lands and tenements in Woodnesborough." John granted most of his holdings in 1289, including the lands and tenements which he had received from his father, Thomas. He died in 1330, in office as Sheriff of Kent

for the third time. That he was Sir John de Shelvyngge his paying Aid shows. He seems also to have been John of Reculvre, altho not listed as such.

Four men are indexed on the Papal Registers as Master John, Master Henry, Master William, and Master Stephen de Sandwico. These are published church records of an early period by the church and not to be questioned. "De Sandwico" means simply of Sandwich, and our pedigree chart shows us John "of Sandwich," in these first years after the return of Calais to France, bearing the family name of Tripp, also. This is over three hundred years after the seething, shifting name-period just following the first de Sellyngge records. Definite family surnames to be retained have come into use.

Historians aver that while French D'Abrinces was becoming Daverenges in Kent, a de Sandwich group arose and did great deeds, vanishing later in the mists. They "were given the highest offices of honor and trust. Many were of knightly degree. As appears by the records, they continued to flourish in Kent from Henry's reign (1134-1189) to near the end of that of King Richard II. When, most probably, they were become extinct." It is to be noted that this narrator seems not at all to know what became of this powerful group.

It is fully agreed that a common early custom goes far to explain why family names in Kent and elsewhere got into such a muddle; especially where numerous members took the religious habit. Hasted says that the clergy - the religieux - on entering this profession, usually quitted their own surnames and took that of the place of their birth. Mr. Boys, who gathered many historical records of Sandwich itself, indicates that this virtually was an invariable custom. By this, they ceased to show, in the records, any connection with their ancestral families.

The church of St. Dunstan's was long notable. It was in Stepney, London; early Stebonhythe, a little port down by the Thames, in the manor which the Bishops of London (who salvaged whales) held in the 11th century. The first definite mention of the church was in 1302. The memorial shows a Thomas Harding, a parishioner and vestryman of this church about 1600.

And just here, in Stebbenhythemersh (marsh) Johannes de Tripelle was located about 1290; and, Canon of St. Christina though he were, and Pope's envoy as well, was having much trouble about the piles in the ancient dyke. Here, too, John Trippelowe was named as parson and rector three times (1298). There is some reason to suspect that this Tripelle and Tripelowe were the same. The same cleric, John de Tripelle, appears elsewhere as Master John Tribellia, canon of St. Cristina, Italy, who resided for a long period in England, and was the pope's legate. On record near one period we find him several times as Johannes de Tripelle and once he sits with the bishop of London on a jury (evidently he is another Tripp.) (See John's will).

We cannot fail to admit here the close connection between Tribellia; Tripelle; Henry, bishop-elect of London; and John and Henry de Wingeham; the latter two named in the church records as the bishop's nephews. John de Tribellia appears in John de Tripel's will? Master Stephen Trippe, so long the rector of the West Cammel church, in Devonshire, is found, later under displeasure. Perhaps Bishop Ralph's example had been a bad one. In all events, by omitting to get the <u>license to sell</u>, which the King's law required, he found himself, after leaving Ralph, the King's prisoner.

But an item of November 12, 1348, dated from Sandwich, states the outcome: "Pardon (in consideration of 16 shillings, which

Stephen Trippe, parson of the Church of Cammel, will pay to the King), to the said Stephen for acquiring for life from the Abbott and convent of Muchelney, eighteen acres of land and two and one half acres of meadow in Cammel, held in chief; and entered into the same without license; And, license for him to retain the same! With his pardon and his license, we leave Stephen comfortable."

"And the sixteen shillings have been paid in the hanaper." (Somerset) (In the very early days, the hanaper was a wicker basket in which papers or valuables were kept. As time passed and special officers became necessary, the hanaper came to be an office of the Court of Chancery, so called because originally some of its papers were kept in a hanaper. This office, with its peculiar name, was not abolished until 1832.

Of these three main groups, we find, earliest of record by thirty-five years, Simon de Tripel. Richard de Tripel appears in 1201. De Sellynges became prominent in 1206, and from about 1250, de Sandwiches, as clergy and courtiers, make much history, and are most valuable to the Kings. As they fade from sight, to become "mysterious," the Tripp name takes a clearer place on the records.

The fact that all these groups were notable in their piety and devotion to the church; the further facts that both the early de Sellynge and the de Triple names were John, Thomas, Ralph, Symon, Nicholas, Stephen and Henry; That Henry de Wingeham early and the Tripps later connected with Wingeham, (as does de Sellinge-de Sandwich through Flete), all these combine to insist strongly that all three belonged to one family root; which root could only be de Tripel - de Trip. Otherwise, why this uniformity of names? Why did early surnames die out to be supplanted by other surnames,

while still featuring the same choice of forenames, unless all these groups were closely akin?

Two or three wills of London aid a bit in tying the story together (See chapter on English Wills). One of these is a will of 1325, made, as it seems, by Sir John of Sellyngge, who bore all the marks of piety, which distinguish all these families, but who appears as John de Triple, in his signature.

To Stephen de Tripel (Trippe) and the two Thomas Trippes, all of 1325, we can at last add John Triple (Trippe) all from the records of the realm. For, in a single notable record of 1325 (the year the junior John de Triple died) he appears twice on one of the records of the realm. First, as John Trip, and directly following this as (Johannes Trippe). He there appears as a bonder. Both the King and his Knights borrowed gold freely from John de Trip, and his executors were several years in settling his estates. Two of these executors has been his business partners, and William Prodhome was his father-in-law.

Thomas de Sandwyco was of the same period. John de Shelving was at this time enlarging that mansion, north of Sandwich, on the coast at Reculvre. All were of Kent. We find a John Trypelot and also a John Trypelot Jun., the latter acquiring land in Skernyng Field in the year 1311. A John of this name is also found in Norfolk later.

Thomas de Sellynge of Sandwich cannot be ignored. Admitting that both de Sellynges and de Sandwicos evolved from the de Tripel lines (on their way to becoming Tripps) the break must have occurred between brothers, or cousins, who formed more distinct lines.

A solution which seems to meet the requirements is that Thomas de Shelving (who was "of Sandwich" and, next to Sir Henry, the Head

of the de Sandwich early group) and Thomas de Sandwich were actually one and the same. The known active dates of Thomas de Sandwich are 1248-1325. Presumably there were two of this name successively.

Thomas de Shelving became also "of Sandwich" when he was appointed in 1303 to collect customs in Sandwich and down the coast to Wynchelsea. He was also Overseer of Repairs for the King's tower at Sandwich. He or possibly his son Thomas, went as a crusader and was castellan in Ponthieu, France; and had the oversight of Queen Eleanor's estates after her death. Thomas was recorded in one volume of the Parliamentary Writs sixteen times, 1310-1324, as de Sandwich, and was made Knight of the Shire six times. He was summoned to the coronation of Edward in 1324.

English genealogists have seemed to neglect the Trippes; have labeled the de Sandwiches "a mystery" and have declared it impossible to form any pedigree of the confused de Sellinges. If they question our deductions, then - the King's Records are open to all.

John "of Northumberland", - and of Portsmouth, R. I.,- son of John Trippe of Lincolnshire, was contemporary with John, Mayor of Kingston-on-Hull, but a little younger. Doubtless they were cousins, and of the generation following Edward, the Barton Testator, and nearly three hundred years later than Sir Thomas of Canterbury, who was active in 1325. John's,- the American Founder's,- boyhood indeed covered the closing years of Charles, the Middle-Templar, his near relative.

ENGLISH WILLS OF IMPORT TO TRIPPS

Credited to 1311- 12, the will of Alditha Dachet, relict, bequeaths a tenement in the parish of St. Nicholas, to be held by executors for seven years, "for the maintenance of a chantry"; then to go to her son John in tail, with "remainder to Johanna, wife of John de Sellingge, and Johanna, wife of John de Lyndeseye" her daughters, equally.

A few years later, the will of John Dachet gave a legacy to his sister, wife of John de Lyndseye: a shop, subject to the payment of ten marks in silver, to John de Sellyngge, within one year of the testator's death.

John de Triple in his 1324 A.D. will, desired to be buried in the tomb which he had erected for this purpose, in the church of St. Stephen de Walebrok, London. He made bequests to the ministers of this church and for its repair. Also to the clerks and chaplains keeping his obit (office for repose of the soul of the deceased); to the work of St. Mary's Chapel at St. Paul's, and other repair work there; to five separate bodies of friars; to the several hospitals of St. Mary-without-Bysshopes-gate and to five other London Churches.

Two chantries were to be maintained in the church of St. Stephen de Walebrok for the first ten years after his decease.

To Alemanna, his wife, he named legacies of various chattels "in lieu of dower". To John, son of Johanna Wythot de Kent, and to John Elys and John Neel, his valets; to Margaret and John Page, his servants, various specific chattels, including his best horse, furred robes, and silver cups.

To Master Albertinus Rogerii de Pistorio, he bequeaths the

use of a room in John's own hostel in St. Stephen's parish, as long as he may remain in England. John de Acon, his godson, receives a gift, as does Idonea, de Acon's daughter. Sir Ralph de Cobeham and another knight, several abbots, convents and wardens; Juetta, daughter to John de Cherleton; Paganellus Bonini de Pistorio; a Darcy and many others are beneficiaries.

To John, son of Joanna Wythot and to Katherine, this John's wife, he leaves tenements in St. Giles without Crepelgate and St. Stephen de Walebrok parishes. The residue over all to be devoted to pious and charitable uses.

This testament-- so testify the authorities-- was proved, opened and also published before Richard de Graveshende, Treasurer of St. Paul's; Richard de Brenckesle, Rector of Pekham, in the diocese of Rochester, and of Stephen (de Gravesende) Bishop of London, January 10, 1324 A.D. Administration of all the goods of the deceased within the city and diocese of London was granted to the executors named (who were John de Cherletone; Master de Pistorio; Henry Darcy; Sir Edmond de Acris, and William Prodome) in due form of law. Other executors named were reserved their rights, on appearance, and acceptance. The venerable Father's seal ad causas was affixed. "Said and done in the church of St. Stephen de Walebrok, London, the day and year aforesaid."

For the publication of this will, showing in every line ~~of~~ the righteous and capable character of a man of affairs and high standing; devout as well, we are indebted to The Library Committee of the City of London, in its Calendar of Wills of the London Husting Court. (Part I, page 311.)

William Prodhomme prepared his own will about six years later (September 14, 1330). Giving to Katherine, his wife, a shop and

tenement in the parish of St. Nicholas Cold-Abbeye, in lieu of dower and for life, he next thought of his daughters. The remainder was to be to William de Folham and Alice his wife, and Alice's children, "with similar remainder to John de Tryple and Katherine, his wife." To the same four, in common, were left the tenements in the parishes of "St. Michael upon Cornhull; upon Lambardeshull in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, at Eldefishstrate; also in the parish of St. Nicholas Coldabei, and in Tymberhuth.

On decease of these two daughters of William, the remainder was to be sold "for pious uses". Other tenements fell to Katherine, William's wife, especially charged with the maintenance of a Chauntry in St. Nicholas parish church, "for life". To his brother, John, fell a legacy, also.

In 1384, William de Kellenshull, made bequests to the Rector and wardens of the "church of St. Nicholas Coldabbeye, of certain rents in Oldefisshstrete, for the maintenance of tapers to burn for the souls of John de Triple, Katherine, and Alice, wives of the said John, and others". Also, to Katherine, his daughter; a sum of money, silver spoons, and other household goods. Sir Laurence, his brother, an executor.

John de Triple, fishmonger, on February 22, 1331, wrote a will which helps to tie together some of the above abstracts. This will gave to Alice, his wife, for life, a group of lands, tenements and rents which came to him under the will of William Prodome (Prodholme) which was proved and enrolled in the Husting of July 25, 1331. Remainder to William Prodhome, his son, in tail. Remainder then to the rector and parishioners of the church of St. Nicholas Coldabbeye, etc. Also, to his said wife, by way of dower, a moiety of his tenements and rents, which he had by the gift of Nicholas Triple,

his son, and by devise of William Prodome in St. Nicholas Coldabbeye and two other parishes. The other moiety to William, his son, in tail. Dated London, 23 February A.D. 1375. The wife to have charge of said son and daughter during minority.

On page 5 of London Letter-Book "B", Richard de Triplawe appears, going bail for a fellow-knight-- "a mainpernor" the record calls him, in this capacity. It is worthy of some note that in this year 1281-- the first in which we find London noticing them-- appear this Richard, a John de Triple, and Master Hugh Tripacy, the latter as a creditor, by substitution; as he is acting as executor with others, for Ralph de Staunford. John de Triple shows seven entries in this volume.

John de Triple appears first as a creditor of Reginald de Walsingham. Next, he is appointed as a receiver of money; in 1301 he appears as a creditor; in 1302 as a debtor; in 1306- 7 as a receiver; in 1310 as a creditor, twice.

In Letter-Book E., John de Triple appears seven times, covering the period from 1310 to 1336 (which is the 10th of Edward III). In 1310 he receives the freedom of the city. In 1319 a John becomes the guardian of Gilbert, son of Alan de Brauncestre; by act of the Mayor and aldermen. In 1320 he is elected by the City council as an "honest and trusty man", for special duty.

In the year 1325 the earlier John answers his last call, and his executors become busy. They are John de Charletone, Albertin Rogeri and Henry Darci. A surviving John fills out the remaining records. An important one is getting a deed of acquittance for William Michel and Katharine, his wife, relict and executrix of the will of her late husband, William Prodhome, fishmonger. To this act, there were ten witnesses. It covered all property due the

said Katherine under her late husband's will; which was dated in 1330 and proved and registered "in the Husting", in July, 1331.

This was followed by a grant, by four executors, of whom John de Triple was one, "to William Michel and Katharine, his wife, relict of the said William Prodhome, that they shall peaceably enjoy the property devised to the said Katharine by her late husband".

In 1336 the third John de Triple, with 50 or more of his fellow-townsmen, took upon their shoulders "the common weal of the city and the preservation of London Bridge". For, the next year, we find a list of perhaps 300 names, of those who had loaned money to the King's Chamberlains, "for making presents to The King, The Queen, and Other Magnates, at a certain Parliament, 1336- 7. Among these are Peter de Triple, spicer, and John de Triple.

In 1346, there are very long lists of those assessed. This is the year of the siege of Crecy. John de Triple was of these also. It is now 21 years since the 1st John died.

JOHANNES TRIPPE MARSHAL OF CALAIS

Richard Butler (as Berry gives it) was "of Herenden"; as was his father, John. His grandfather, the head of the Kent line, of Butlers (or Botillers) was of Sandwich. The Trippes and the Butlers, close friends and neighbors, were probably well pleased when John Trippe of Sandwich married Grissell Butler, daughter of Richard of Herenden.

Berry shows us that her great nephew (son of William Butler of Rochester) named Henry, was born in 1606. We estimate William's birth as near 1585. His Aunt Grissell, being the eldest daughter of Richard, was perhaps born about 1560. While not exact, this cannot be far out of the way, and it helps us to check up on the

birth of John of Sandwich, who also had a recorded pair of grandsons born 1598 and 1601.

Similar estimate brings the birth of John Tripp of Sandwich not far from 1560, and would allow John Trippe of Calais to be born near 1530. The only one of the name recorded early as of Calais, aside from Sir John de Trips, is a Henry Trippe, who is listed as there in 1532, in Calais or without the Lantern Gate of Calais, and holding a 70- year berth, at the King's hands. Henry Trippe appears to have been a surveyor. He is of record there, 26 years before the recession of Calais to France. Probably while John was there.

With no other records giving reliable information, we are obliged to place Henry either as father or as brother to the marshal. The dates fit accurately with our estimate of John of Calais as born near 1530.

No other Trippe is found of record in Calais papers except a Nicasius, who appears of record in Calais ongoings in the year 1525 (the 17th of Henry VIII) on November 28; when he received a contract from the exchequer of the King at Calais, with seventeen others, to transact some of the King's business in and about Calais.

In the absence of exact proof, we may place these two Trippes as Father and Uncle to John the marshal: Nicasius as the uncle, and Henry as the father of John Trippe. Henry's birth could be expected to fall near 1500, or earlier, he being a man of affairs in 1530. John Kêlé was of this Calais group also.

Sir John de Trips, Sir John de Trillowe, Alan de la Zouche and many others were of the King's retinue at Crecy and Calais, and are recorded as crossing to France with the King. A set of the King's household accounts (known as Wickwane's Accounts) is available.

John de Trip appears on the list, and it is stated in connection with it that every person appearing in these accounts was of the King's Household.

The knights named in the previous paragraph were of the beginning of the Calais period, of course; while Marechal John was probably in office at or near the end of this period. It is presumed that he married in Calais. Dates are lacking. The recorded pedigree shows that the maiden name of Lady de Trip was Kêlé. We find William Kayle on the list of those who went to Calais to serve as soldiers, and several of the name appear in the London records. One guesses that this name came over to London from Flanders.

Calais, this French port, taken by the English in 1347, went back to France amid fires-of-joy, in 1548. A handsome Book of Remembrance was written by a descendant of one of the nobles, in which were the lists of all who served as soldiers at the preceding battle of Crecy and the siege of Calais, and going first with the King's army from England.

In those lists appears nearly every titled name of Kent; among which were those of Crevequer, de la Zoucher, John de Trillowe, Nicholas de Sandwyz, William de Kayle and Sir John de Trips; de Kiryels, de Bartons, etc. Most of the Kent titled families had intermarried.

As early as 1197, Trepel hundred is named in the King's records; and in 1253 William Treppe was of East Malling, in Kent. We have seen Johannes Treppe of record in England in 1230. And at Dover in Kent, where Johannes is seated in 1257, the "i" first appears in the name, Trippe.

After Tripel hundred, in 1197, we get Trypell Hundred. John and William Treppe appear before 1255, and Trippe, of Dover, almost

at once.

A glance at the line chart from John Tripp of Calais, will do much to clarify our minds as to the descent. No search has given us satisfyingly full details as to this first John. Though Henry Trippe had an excellent berth at Calais, contracted "for 70 years", and lived without the Lantern Gate, the exact connection does not appear. We infer that this John was of descent from the Sir John de Trips who went through the Crecy and Calais sieges with King Edward III 200 years earlier. Also, that he left the city of Calais in haste, with Queen Mary's troops, when the city surrendered to the victorious Duke of Guise in 1558.

This John Trippe, "vice-marescallus de Calatae", is of clear record as Johaninis de Sandwich, the extant record being in Latin or possibly the Norman French, so much like Latin. That he is of record is the vital fact.

JOHANNES TRIPPE, MARSHAL, HIS BROTHER AND HIS NEPHEW THE MIDDLE-TEMPLAR

Early in 1347, the fateful year when England invaded France and captured Calais, after a protracted siege, King Edward III appointed John de Trype, who was an attorney, to arrest certain men who were thwarting this English King's plans. This was in May, and "John de Trillawe" performed a similar service, near that time. John de Trype must needs have been that Sir John de Trips who went over to Calais with the king's great company, and helped to gain both Crecy and Calais; unless, indeed, he was that John's father. Two men placed on the earlier records as John de Triple, were both deceased, at the Crecy-Calais period.

Henry Trippe (born near 1544), brother to the Vice Marshal of

Calais, was notable for piety and devotion to the Church of England. He was rector, first of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, later of St. Faith's, both London charges. He was also the grandfather of six stalwart Trippe boys, children of Thomas Trippe of Canterbury. It was the second of these who assisted James II, Duke of York, about to run his head into a noose, to escape from St. James's Palace. Without his aid, England might have lacked her King James II. Who knows? One of these boys, too, was progenitor of the Maryland group.

We may let the Rev. Henry Trippe, here mentioned, speak for himself. For, as rector of St. Stephen Walbrook, he records, with others, the birth of his own children: "William Trippe, son of Henry Trippe, parson of St. Stevens, b. Mar. 13, 1584; Anne Trippe da. of Henry Trippe, b. July 17, 1587; William, son of Henry Tryppe (above) bd. Mar. 31, 1585." On June 20, 1575, Mary Trip buried, "which was the parson's wife of Saint Steven's in Walbroke." We find no other vital records except the marriage of a Henry Trippe to Abigail Wrighte.

The English genealogists maintain stoutly that there was never an English Trippe but was descended from the ancient Canterbury stock. This eastern stock threw off a strong branch in southwest England; which, in turn, being established at Bristol in Gloucestershire, threw off a branch to Holland. The founder became very wealthy, and so managed affairs that his son became Baron Tripp.

Apparently it was this group of Tripps which proceeded to make itself even more select than the "Select Company", by gaining the military notice of the Prince of Orange in Holland, and earlier the trifling perquisite of a barony, there.

Rose Harflete, daughter of Christopher, baptized April 27,

1595, married Henry's nephew, Charles Trippe of Trapham in Wingham, County Kent, July 17, 1615. William Harflete, grandson to the third son, married Clara, daughter of John Trippe of Trapham in Wingham, sister of Sir Charles, and left four sons. As to the Septvans lines and story the British genealogists are full of contradictions. They say there are so few records of the de Sellynggs that no reasonable line of descent can be given. From much talk on both sides, we sift the fact that Philpot states: "Thomas, the sonne of Gilbert Sepuans (who tooke the name of the manner of ye cheker) lost that name, after it was sould and wrote himself in all his deeds, Thomas at Cheker alias Harflete."

The College of Arms, in a Ms., says: "This Gilbert was called Gilbert Septvans, alias Cheker, as appearith by a dede dated eighth Henry IV. The last will of his wife, Joane, dated 1432, calls him Gilbert Harflete". A Roger preludes a release thus: "I, Roger Harflete, otherwise called Roger At Cheker, son and one of the heirs of Christopher Harflete."

Philpot says: "Thomas Sepuans took the name of his manour of Flete, and called himself 'Harflete'". Apparently a Sir Thomas rebought the manor to get the name back, later.

Perhaps forty years before John Trippe of New England was taking to himself a wife, John Trippe of Kent in England, younger brother of Reginald, sent his clever son, Charles, to St. Mary's College, Oxford. This Kentish Charles, of Tripham, became a brilliant lawyer of the Middle Temple, London. Dying in 1624, Sir Charles was buried with all proper ceremony. Katharine, the widow, a second wife, took painstaking care that her own children's records should be clear, as the Funeral Certificate (preserved in print together with the arms and the seal of Thomas Trippe, in

Archaelogia Cantiana) clearly shows.

This record reads: "The worshipful Charles Trippe, Councillor at Lawe, and Justice of Peace and Quorum in the Countye of Kent, departed this mortal life at his house at Trapham, in the parish of Wingham, in the Countye of Kent aforesaid, upon the 12th daye of January, 1624, and was buried in the parish church of Wingham aforesaid in the South Crosse Isle. He married, to his first wife, Rose, dar. of Sir Thomas Harfleete, of Ashe, County Kent, Knight, who dyed before him, without issue. He married, to his second wife, Katherin, dar. of Sir Robert Bell, Ld Cheife Baron of the Exchequer, by whom he had issue livinge at the tyme of the making of his will, 3 sonnes, viz. Charles, eldest, aged 3 years, John second sonne; Christopher-- died very young, five days before him; which 3 sonnes were ordayned by him for his executors."

This certificate was taken by John Philpott, Somersett, and is testified by Katherine Trippe. This record, being certified by the Herald at Arms, was the formal proof of the right of succession of Katherin Trippe's sons; doubly important when a title was concerned. Tripham "devolved to the Tripps", say English heraldists.

THE NETHERLAND LINES OF TRIPPS

The Burke account of the Netherland Branch of the Tripps, states that that John Tripp who flourished in the time of King William and Queen Mary, and under Queen Anne, made two marriages; also that the Bristol Tripps were from this John's second marriage, and that it was a descendant from this marriage who gained wealth and honor in Amsterdam, Holland, and whose son was created Baron Tripp. Also, that two brothers of the name built the Trippenhuis (House of the Tripps) to which reference is frequently seen in

Dutch comment.

Going far afield, we have studied Dutch history and Dutch wapenboeks like the "Nederlandsche Adel" until we have a satisfactory story of these Tripps.

When the Tripps began to attract interested notice in the Netherland, all the available story is that the race "came out of Luiksche"-- that is to say, of Liège, a Belgic chief city: a point rather surprising. They were also connected in thought with Dinant.

From another source, we find that the first known Tripp name there was Charles, whose son was Herman.

The first described, however, is here I. Herman Trip who seated himself first in Flanders. He was known from 1507, which is before the English returned from their greatest venture in France. Herman married Jeanne Gemart, of a family which also reached America very early. From these came two sons, of whom II. Jacob, the elder, married Aletta Elias. He appeared, with her near 1550, at Zaltbommel. A son, III. Elias, was born here in 1570. He became famous at Dordrecht, as Head of the East India Company in the Amsterdam Chamber. He married Maria de Geer, who died there in 1609. He married, later, Aletta, Adriaens-dochter (Adrian Janssen being Burgomaster at Dordrecht). These had seven children and their descendants are listed. Of their sons IV. Adriaen, born at Amsterdam September 26, 1620, became Heer van Wassenburg, and made a Swedish marriage, his wife being Adrieana de Geer. The marriage took place <u>at Amsterdam</u>, but Adrieana was the daughter of Louis de Geer, lord of Finspong in Leufsta, Sweden.

III. Jacob Trip, brother of Elias, above, born at Zalt Bommel in 1575 lived at Dordrecht, and married, in 1603, Margaretha de

Geer, daughter of Louis de Geer and his second wife, Jeanne (de Neillen) de Geer. These had twelve children, in three of whom, Jacob, Louis and Hendrik, we are most deeply interested.

IV. Jacob Trip, the eldest of these children, was born at Dordrecht, February 22, 1604 and baptized there February 22, 1604. He married, there or at Amsterdam, Johanna, daughter of Samuel Godyn and Anne Anselmo, and was buried there in the Westerkirk, in December, 1770. These had three children. Jacob's own brothers were Louis, Hendrik and Samuel.

IV. Louis Trip, younger brother of the above Jacob, was born at Dordrecht, May 11, 1605. He became a member of the city council ("Senator"); also Burgomaster of Amsterdam. He was an artist, and a co-founder, with his brother Hendrik, of the Trippenhuis in Amsterdam (in the southern half of which he lived). He was also a Director in The East India Company. He married Emerentia Huefslager, in 1631.

IV. Hendrik Trip, the third brother, who was born January 1, and baptized at Dordrecht January 14, 1607, carried on, in mature life, an extensive business in military arms, and was co-founder with Louis of the notable mansion, the Trippenhuis (built by architect Louis Vingboorn in 1660). Hendrik married first, at Amsterdam, April 26, 1633, Cecilia Godyn; born in 1616, and half-sister to Johanna Godyn, whom his brother Jacob had married. In 1646, he married, in Sweden, his kinswoman, Johanna de Geer, daughter of Lodowijks. These had three children. Being high in the councils of Amsterdam and of the East-India-Company, and sons-in-law of Samuel Godyn, it was entirely a matter of course that these Trip brothers must be interested in the colonization projects of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer and Samuel Godyn. They invested.

Fernow, in his Calendar of Wills for New York, abstracts the will of Frederik Brerewout, "late Scheepen of Amsterdam, in Holland". The testator there refers to his daughter, Jacoba, late widow of Andries Becker, and to his grandson, Jan Trip, son of his deceased daughter Catharina, and of Jacobus Trip Jansen, Secretary of the city (Amsterdam). Also, to his own son, Jan Frederik, a director in the East India Company.

Jacob, son of the first Elias Trip, on the death of Elisabeth Becker, had married, February 20, 1663, as second wife, Margaretha Munter, of Jan and Margaretha. She had Jan, Christina, and Aletta Maria.

Mr. Jan Trip, the son just named, was born October 31, 1664. He was Kerk-Meister of the Oude-Kirk at Amsterdam, 1680; Commissioner 1687; Director in the Surinam Society, etc. His son Jan married, May 15, 1698, Petronella Wilhelmina Van Hoorn, born in Batavia, daughter of the Governor General of the Dutch Indies. Their sons were Jan jun. and Jacobus. This Jacobus went to Amsterdam, August, 1695. He was the Secretary and Schepen of Amsterdam; called Jacobus Trip Jansen in Frederik Brerewout's will, and therein named as a son-in-law to Frederik.

The Van Rensselaers, the Van Hoorns, the Van Leeuwens, the Tripps, the Godyns, the Demarees (later Demarests) the Beekmans were all equally interested both in Dutch Amsterdam and Dordrecht and in New Amsterdam and Beverwyck, Halbe Moone and Albany.

As to the lone William Trips who was a soldier in Fort William Henry, not far from Albany, after 1600, how could he belong to other than the Trip-Godyn group?

The story of Rensaelaerwyck with its 600 square miles under the Van Rensselaer patroons, starts fairly with that of the Trips of New York state, and is tied up with that of the Trips, the

Godyns, the Louws, the Beekmans. The Netherland branch beat the main branch of the English Tripps in time of entry here, although not competing strongly as to numbers.

In following this story through to America, we have left out one other interesting point. The Adriaen Trip, son of Jacob II, who had no de Geer blood, but numerous de Geer relatives, married Adriaena de Geer, daughter of Louis of Sweden. He seated himself at Nord Kioping; was found later at Beverwyk and eventually was of the landgoed Trip in Gronigen.

Jacob, one of the younger sons of Adriaen, was born at Nord Kioping in May, 1656. He married Beerta Elisabeta Gockinga. This was a prominent line. A son Scato, was born in 1686. Of a second marriage of Scato was a son Herman, born in 1776, December 4. He bore the most elaborate of the three Trip coats of arms shown in the Dutch Adel. A Jonkheer William Laman, born 1808, was of this line. In due time, a Lemon Trip appeared in the Hudson Valley, rather far to the south. Thus, it appears that Sweden, too, may have made a Trip contribution to American history. This Lemon may merely have been named for a Dutch kinsman, however.

The Amsterdam branch is credited as an offshoot from the Bristol, England, branch of the Tripps. From the days of the Trip boys who married the daughters of Godyn, and consorted in the East India Company and in Business with Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the Trips were in high office in city and state persistently. The given names and the offices repeat themselves with equal persistence, generation after generation, on the mainland, in Europe. It was as if the commendation of one of them bestowed by William, Prince of Orange, did but crown lives already full of honor.

The Rev. Thomas Tripp made a strong impress on England, the

Netherlands, and the United States. The head of the Maryland branch of Tripp descendants from Thomas fought under this William of Orange.

On the very day on which the above was written, there came to my hands a tiny French book, published at Lille, France, probably very soon after the crucial battle of Waterloo. It contains the reports of the French Generals, and of the Duc de Wellington, and is entitled: "Battle of Mont St. Jean, June, 1815. A view of the house, called La Belle Alliance is given, and a plan of the battle-ground.

In making his report to "His Majesty, the King of the Low Countries", the Duke of Wellington says the troops were full of ardor. He stresses their "heroic constancy", especially that of the infantry, and says also: "I am extremely satisfied with the conduct of General Kruse of the service of Nassau, as well as of that of General Trip, commanding the brigade of heavy cavalry of your Majesty". The next paragraph gives honor to Blucher and Bulow. General Tripp appears indeed in high company, in Holland.

ADVANCE GUARD OF THE TRIPP ENGLISH KNOWN LINES.

SIMON DE TRIP, 1168, Kent, held land in Lincoln. (The Pipe Rolls); as de Triple, he has dates a bit earlier.

Coterellus de Trippelowe, 1201 Kent. (See Curia Regis)

Sir Nicholas de Sellyngge Group, 1206; Hawise, his wife, recorded.

Johannes Treppe, 1227, "Eighteenth year of Bishop Hugh."

Sir Thomas de Sellyngge, and Sandwich, active cert'y. 1311- 1326.

Sir John de Triple, Will, 1325; Thos. of Cant'by. and son and Stephen, 1325.

Master John de Tripelle, Stebonhythe, 1288, 1298.

John de Trippelowe, Dioc. of Lincoln, 1354 Ch. of St., John, Gayton.

William Trippelowe and Alice, wf., 1371.

Robert Tryppe and Olyffe, wife, and son, John.

Thos. Tryp of Loose, in York, 1446-1452.

John Trippe and William Hall, active <u>together</u>, 1440, Eng.

Parson John Tripp, Ravencer Chantry, Oct. 24, 1454-1465- when he died.

Nicholas Trebyll, of Lincoln, 1505.

Robert and Roger Trippe, near London, of Lavenhan, Cotemporary with John the vice-Marshal.

A William and a John, east of London, in Kent, 1251-1253.

The de Sellings must have become de <u>Sandwich</u> also, in the time of John-of-Recolvre, and of Thomas, when the two were made the king's guardians of the coasts all about Kent,-- a French invasion being expected, 1325-1326; if not before. Ralph de Selling de Sandwich is on record as "sometime Guardian of London."

Our charts are for study; and betterment, if needed.

As far as we know, no line from Rene or Reginald Trippe has ever before been offered by English or other genealogists.

TENTATIVE LINES:

John Trippe, c. 1423-1485, and his son,

John Trippe, of Sandwich and Selling's; Will, 1543, eld. son, John.

I. Johannes Trippe, Vice-Marescallus de Caletae, and the dau. of Kele. (2) Grissell?

II. Johannes Trippe de Sandwico *** Reginaldus of York
s. and heir, md. (1)Benedetta,dau. ***alias Ranold, 1576, E.Riding,
of Willielmi Boteler, of Hernden. ***York.
md.(2) Elizabetha,sole dau.and ***Adm'n.bet. 1568 and
heir of Willelmi More. ***1585; III son,Rêné (Renny)

Chn. of John and Bennedetta:

III. John,md.Joane Gender,dau.of John, ***Trippier, taxed, London
of Thomas. IV.S.John, b.1598; ***1596-1598. "Alien".md.,1580,
William, b.1601 Christian Fielding.
Chn.of John and Elizabeth: ***Adm'n., 1659, Almondbury,
Charles **** Joanna **** Clara,who W. Riding, York,
md.,(1) Rose Harflete, ***md.Wm.Harflete. ** by Will Hepworth.
md.,(2) Katherine Bell,d.of ***Rêné named both a mercer
Eastry; of Edmond, and grda., ***and a goldsmith.
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer,-***John Trippier, mercer, md.
a powerful family. Charles was the ***Elizabeth Somerville,Hull.
Middle Templar of London, whom we ***
have seen, elsewhere. ***IV. David Trippier,mercer
Chn. by Katherine. ***md. Dorothy Hepworth,
***1635, York.
IV. Charles, b. 1621***John,b.1623 ***IV. Henry Trippier, York.

IV. Christopher, d., inf'y. John III.
d.1612. Charles d. 1624-5; Elizabeth, the mother, "living in 1644"; bd. 1649.

*****William Berry, long Registrar or Clerk in the Herald's Office, published that John Tripp md. Grissell Butler. Figuring from 1595, when Rose Harflete was baptized, and the 1618 marriage of her own grand-nephew, Henry, Grissell should be born about 1545, and the John Trippe whom she married should be the Vice-Marshal himself.

THE TRIPP- CLEVELAND LINES VIA SCHROON AND ROYALTON, N. Y.

I. Abiel Tripp, son of the first Job, md. Deborah Cleveland. He b. 1719; md. August, 1743. On Rev'y Pay Rolls, 1780, '81.

II. Abiel, b.1747, passed from Vt. to Schroon Lake, N.Y., and with sons, Abiel and Cyrus to Royalton, Niagara Co., before 1820.

III. Abiel, his son, b.1780; mo.Jemima. Of Schroon La.,Royalton; Mich., where he bec. the 1st perm't white settler in Jackson County in 1832; d. Feb. 7, 1861, ae.80.

IV. Elmon,b.c.1813,N.Y. On census,Hanover,Jack. Co.,Mich.,1860;"ae.47", wife,Lucinda b.N.Y. Daus.Helen;Clara.

V. Harrison b.Mich.c. 1845. In 1870 had 1 son. Mo.Lucinda,ae. 53, with Harrison.

VI. George H.b.Calif., c.1865. Martin,his uncle,still living near, 1870. Near this date, William A. of Timothy's line,a cousin, came to Rhinebeck,N.Y. Thirty years only, earlier,the 3d Richard was yet living,Greenville,Greene, Co.,N.Y.

IV. Job, b.N.Y.,c.1819, md.,1,Louisa Sargent. Cens.Hanover,Mich., 1860. Wife,Carrie;4 sons: Cyrus,b.Mich. c. 1847;Edward,b.c. Nov.1, 1848;Seth,a year younger;Fred,2 yrs.old. Carrie then 28,pos.a 2d wife.

V. Edward,above,md.and lived in the t.of Horton,Jackson Co. Wife deeply interested in Tripp records,but d. some years ago. Their son,Edward Snow Tripp (Jackson Co.)tells of a traditional Tripp who was deputed by the English king to come here for the King.

IV. Martin,b.N.Y.,c. 1821,came to Horton, 1832;son of Abiel and Sarah (Mills) Tripp;b. Niag.Co.,N.Y.,March 31, 1821. Md.,Jan.1,1846, Laura J. Stone,b.N.Y. E's son, Harrison, and Elmon,ea.rated at $8,000. Martin,Twp.Treas.,1854, '56. Note that this group does not descend from Abiel and Deliverance;but from Peleg,sec. son of Deputy-John, thro the 1st Job(Peleg also a Deputy to the Rh.Is. Assembly.) Abiel was living with Martin,1860.

V. Orville,b.Mich.,c.1847 Wf.the dau.of Lewis Snyder.

THREE LINES FROM RICHARD OF CLAVERACK AND SPENCERTOWN

Richard Tripp (Jno.Jr.) b. 1716, Rh.Is.;d. 1807, Spencertown, Col. Co., N.Y. Md. (1) 1739, Anne Brownell. (2) Hannah Vincent, dau.of Richard.

II. Israel, b.c. 1747, md. Sarah. Chn., b.Col. Co.(7 in all);where Israel d.,1809. S.Benj. d. 1841.

III. Joseph, b.Aug.1770, md.Nelly(Eleanor)Delemater.(Name once Le Maistre). Of Claverack, 1812. Bo't,De Ruyter, 1814.

IV. James Delemater, bro.to Richard,above,b. Spencertown,N.Y.,Dec. 26,1807-9;d.Boone Co., III. Md.Oct.4,1829,Angeline Maxon. (13 chn.) Censused,Col.Co.,5 chn. at ho.,1850. Stephen b. 1846. A son,John G., b. Bonus,Boone Co., III., Mar.28,1854;md.Belle C. Chamberlain and made a reputation there.

II. Richard, s. of above;Rev'y soldier; is listed,census of Fishkill,Du.Co.,1790. In 1820, the census shows a Richard (b.c. 1854); in 1830, '40,he is at Greenville,Greene Co., w.of the Hudson. He,as Richard sen.,in 1840, called 80- 90;wife,90-100; last recorded appearance.

III. The third Richard --R.jun.--b.c.1786- 7, is censused in Hunter, Greene Co., 1820;then lost from these records. Jonathan,who is doubtless his bro.,is in Durham,1810. Mary Tripp there 1830,has a da.under 5;which places Jona's d.at c.1825 if she is his widow. No others were so early here.

II. Jonathan, b.Claverack? c.1755;(son Jonathan,cen. 1850,as ae.62,wife,Rachael,ae.40.)

III. Son,Israel, b.1819, who md.Hannah J. Newitt, living adja.and III.son Benjamin,b.1823,in fourth dwelling from Israel, 1850.

IV? Henry A.b.1846.S.of Benj. All De Ruyter census. Joseph and Nelly,too, are shown as living adjacent to grand nephew Benjamin. Only Deborah and Mary then at home. Nelly,ae.73;Joseph,ae.80. This their latest census, together. Nelly,widow, cens.1860. Henry A. probably V.,grandson to Joseph and Nelly, thro. s. Benjamin and Eliza A.

JOHN TRIPP, GENTLEMAN, PIONEER, AT WORK.

As the centuries have wheeled into the past, five hundred men, or possibly a thousand, have answered to the unassuming name, John Tripp. It may be supposed that none of these ever once dreamed, that from him should come a man to sit on the American throne. Yet this honor came to John the Founder, in prospect, and in very fact to one of his descendants.

All that we find recorded of him shows that John Trippe of Portsmouth did his daily task with his might, looking for the Light, and in the fear of God-as-He-was-conceived by them of the Friends' persuasion.

As plain country squire, at many points in old England; as lawyer; as physician; as clergyman of the established, stereotyped sort; as colonial deputy; as Mayor and representative of his King, John Tripp was always "John Tripp, Gentleman".

Manifesting in multifarious forms, he played always an estimable part, and no records of John Tripp show that he was ever less than an honorable man, strictly "on the job" that fell to him in his then sphere.

But the very formal term, John Tripp, Gentleman, found in the old records, was brought over from England, even as was John himself. The line back into the mists of the conqueror's time is so long, that no one may now tell how many John Tripps trod English soil. The family name was certainly John, and a common custom of giving the names of the founder of the family, and of the father and grandfather to the elder sons in every family, held for untold generations among the Tripps.

Ancient deeds long held by English Tripps, even in west Eng-

land, testify to the family grip on the soil throughout many centuries. English genealogists seem to agree that Canterbury was the place of inception, as far as history shows, and one of the standard English Genealogical firms informs us that no Tripp family there known can be traced to any but the one root in Kent. It is of record that a Tripp of 1325 held right to a coat of arms; but the date of its conferment is missing.

Sir Charles Tripp, who bore it, was a well-known lawyer of the Middle Temple, London, whose arms are both shown and described. He was son of that English John Trippe, Gentleman, who lived both in the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries. His father (and probably he, himself) saw life as it was keenly lived in France as well as in England. For the father, according to the English heralds, was John Trippe, vice-marshal of Calais.

A very gorgeous John Tripp, Gentleman, in crimson and gold, executed the city ordinances of Hull, as its Mayor, in 1669. We find him under the heading "John Tripp, 1660" in a most quaint old English book of notables who had been schoolmates in Lincolne county or elsewhere. The style is often humorous, but the English owe the author a great debt for historical items lacking elsewhere. This John was Chamberlain; then Sheriff; then Mayor of Hull, 1669.

JOHN TRIPP, GENTLEMAN, PIONEER, AT WORK

John the Founder's appearance in Portsmouth, was in 1638; in Providence, under date of May 16, 1648. He had come over in the same ship with William Hall in 1635. His name appears on the organization list of Portsmouth as John Trippe.

On this list appeared the names of eleven families with whom the Tripps were to intermarry. One of these was that of Anthonie

Paine, John's father-in-law; another, that of William Haule (Hall), three of whose children became "in-laws" to John Tripp, later. Thus, the founding of Portsmouth seems rather a family affair.

The remnant of the earliest records of Portsmouth now available contains no less than 80 references to John Tripp, the Founder of the New England line of English Tripps. The indexers agree that the spellings Trip, Tripe, and Tripp belong also to the family of Trippe.

In 1649, we find John serving on a jury; as also in 1650, 1653, etc. By this time, three fourths the recorded names are of those related, or to be related by marriage to the first John Tripp, and to assist in carrying on his family line.

In 1651, he is clerk of "the wayghts and measures". In the same year he makes an agreement with Ralph Earle concerning a line fence. This precise paper fills one and one half pages of the records, as printed. It was signed in the presence of four witnesses, one of whom was Benedict Arnold. The meat of it was that each signer should play fair with the other, as to reciprocity on stones and in the work of building the stone fence; a chief object being to "make their sayed landes several to each of their private uses."

John was between two fires, in that Ralph Earl's land joined him on both the north and the south sides. One point of the agreement read thus: "From yeare to yeare, so long as those sayd lots ly open together, Earl's to Tripp's aforenamed, that they will not on either of these said lots damnify each other by Cattell there put by their order." This agreement was considered so important that the heirs of both signers are included in its terms, and a forfeit of twenty pounds sterling is laid on the failure; to be "payed by the Ptie defective, unto the other Ptie engaged therein".

Formal seals completed the document, when signed.

It was a wise move to block trouble with bounding neighbors. I can recall, as grandchild of New York pioneers six generations later, the threats of law-suits and the loud words following the neglect of fences, which led to raids by neighbors' cattle, on growing grain.

Having served his town freely and well whenever needed, John Tripp came to the honor of being chosen Committeeman for the Generall Court. This was an important term, for this committee was authorized to meet with those of the other towns, "at the day Nuport neighbors shall apoint, with as full power to act as if the towne were present."

The same "Meetinge of the Inhabitants of Portsmouth" that chose John Tripp as representative, voted also, "that Assamequin shall have his coate payd him forthwith for his rent of the medows on the maine land, on the north side of Roade Ilande".

In 1655, John Tripp was chosen "commissioner of the Colony, to transact the busines of the Generall Court to be held at Providence at the usuall tyme". He here appears as "Mr. John Tripp." Serving with him were John Roome, John Briggs, Thomas Lauton and Mr. Thomas Brownell.

Portsmouth, by this time, was becoming important. Even among this goodly people thieves were abroad, it seems; who, if they could but remove cattle from the island, could then snap their fingers at all authority. The ferries became increasingly important. Thus, in August of the year 1666, the town meeting appointed John Tripp, his son-in-law's father, William Hall and two others "to survaie and view all cattell that shal be henceforth transported off the Iland and to take the names of all such as transport

cattell, the day of the month when, the number of the Generall Cattel, with there severall ear marks, and if any have cattel that have not their own eare marke or that have other marke or markes then ther owen the survayers are hereby required to make stopp of them, unless thay give satisfaction to the survayers how they cam by those cattel, so differently marked.. and the survayers are to see the cattell boated and if any carry cattell off the Iland in the night, though survayed before, shall have a survayer to see them at ther going of shore or shall forfeit tenn pounds and stand to further sensuer of the toune".

Serving frequently on the Town Council, John was chosen also in 1661, with five others, to serve as a "Court of Comitioners" at Portsmouth. The following year he was chosen to serve on the next General Court of commissioners to be held at Warwick.

The report of the town meeting for February, 1663 notes that four "Comitioners or deputyes" were chosen to serve at a General Court to be held at Newport. Of these, was Mr. John Tripp. Another was his brother-in-law, Mr. Lott Strange; who had married Alice Paine, sister to John Tripp's wife Mary.

In the meantime, John's family is increasing and maturing. The year 1666 sees John appear on the records as "Mr. John Tripp senior". He serves this year on the Grand Jury. A new duty -- of Rate making is laid upon him in 1666. He is chosen for the Grand Jury (with two others). He is kept, as in most years, in the post of Surveyor of Cattle, and is again chosen deputy to the General Assembly. In 1667, the town chooses him to serve, with Albro, Cooke, Almy, William Hall and Sanford, to devise a method of preventing "the destruction of wood and timber of this township" and some method of redress for the town.

In June of 1667, John Tripp is once more chosen as one of the four Portsmouth "deputies for ye next Generall Court". The next year he is sent to the October General Court, as deputy. In 1669, he serves again in the General Assembly, held at Newport in May of that year. In 1672 he serves in the April Assembly, and also in that of October.

John Tripp, the Founder, is now aging. He has but six more years in which to prove his value. But during these years he is allowed no surcease of work. In this year of 1672, he becomes moderator of the Portsmouth meeting; to which office he is chosen each year thereafter up to and including 1675. As rate-maker; as surveyor of cattle; as keen-eyed representative of his town in many capacities, he does his unhurried and faithful duty. As moderator, he is hampered by rules hitherto unknown to the presiding officers; since, in the last previous meeting, the town council voted that for the future, "noe Towne meetinge shall have power to act.. in affaires Relatinge to the Towne Except there be at least the number of fifteene prescent at the Said meetinge. And further ordered that for the future, noe Moderator of the Towne Meeting Shall presume to desolve Such Said Meeting without the Major vote of the said Meetinge. And if any Moderator shall from the meeting withdraw himself, without the leave of the major part of the meetinge, it shall be in the power of that meetinge to elect another to the place of Moderator."

In 1675, Mr. John Tripp was chosen by the town council for three several offices besides that of moderator. One of these was that of prover and sealer of weights and measures, "accordinge as the law of this Collony hath provided." In 1676, 1677 and 1678 he is still filling important town offices. This last year sees his

last appearance on the records.

In April of the year 1679, "the widow Mary Tripp" receives from the Town Council "a License for one year to Sell victuals and drink to Travelers and to afford them entertainment as may bee needful and Convenient, they first giveing bond according to Law for the keeping of good orders and do also pay into the Treasury ten Shillings for Each License".

So far as the records indicate, the public work of John Tripp was never spectacular; but these were sober-minded men, and the same might be said of almost any man of record at Portsmouth during this period. This John was most surely a man of keen mind and great personal integrity, for his name comes into prominence in every essential matter, and wherever money is the crux of the situation, except in connection with the Treasury. But William Wodell was long the Treasurer for the town of Portsmouth. He was also many times a deputy from Portsmouth.

As, at this period, every privilege that high authority could offer was for members of the established church-- the church of England, and that every indignity and tax that could be conceived was visited upon non-members, under many of the colonial governments, we may imagine how much need the quiet group of Friends had of the stiff neck which was supposed to be their crowning attribute.

The "Sufferings of Friends" was a frequent term in their books of Record. By his "sufferings", at one period, any Friend came to be ranked very high in the estimation of his Order. John Simcock, close friend and valued counselor of William Penn, was a notable "sufferer"; nor did the least conspicuous escape his tax of scorn and obloquy, anguish and financial loss. Costly, indeed, was it to "follow The Light", in their time.

In 1658, Roger Williams wrote: "It was not price nor money that could have purchased Rhode Island. Rhode Island was obtained by love; by the love and favor which that honorable gentleman, Sir Henry Vane, and myself, had with that great Sachem, Miantonomie".

Nine years after John Tripp signed the Aquidneck group covenant, he set his name to a marvelous politico-human document in Providence. Its basis and tenor were human love and human liberty. It, too, was a covenant, its purpose being to place upon record: "That we are not wilfully opposite, nor careless and senceless, and thereby meanes of our own and others' ruine and destruction. And especially in Testimonye of our fidelitye and Cordiall affections unto one another heere present, so that there may be a currant, peaceable and Comfortable proceedinge."

JOHN, PELEG AND JOSEPH TRIPP, CITIZENS.

At the time when the first John appeared in the Generall Court. Mr. Roger Williams was chosen to be assistant. This Assembly was called by the Islanders the "Generall Court of Election". It was then ordered that six men should be chosen for each town, in whom the General Court should be continued. Also that the Generall Court of Tryall should be held "by course", wherever the actions should arise, and at such times as the committee should choose. This seems supplementary to the previous work of the General Assembly.

On this committee appeared the names of Weeden, Lawton, Almy, Briggs, Wilbor and Green: into whose families the descendants of John Tripp were soon to marry.

The year before the death of the first John Tripp, Peleg, the second son of that Founder, appears on the town Council, at the age of 35. In the October meeting of this year, his brother, Joseph,

is chosen "to bee of the jury for the Court of Tryalls". Peleg was at once placed on a committee, and set at work for the Colony.

In 1678, Peleg, Will Wodell and Jacob Mott are on the town Council. At this time, Abiel, next younger, is admitted to be a Freeman of Portsmouth. The Tripp Boys are coming on.

A special Town Meeting in December puts the town in touch with the General Assembly. The town has been "warned" to meet, "to here the Acts and Orders of the Court of Generall Assembly (held in October last) read, and also to make a rate of sixty eight pounds." "This, by the said court was ordered for this Towne of Portsmouth to pay, as their part and share of A Colony Rate of three hundred pounds etc."

Joseph and six others were to handle this assessment and to deliver their report "within one moneth next after the date of this meeting, unto the magestrate of this Towne, for him to take care of and to give forth his warrant to the Towne Serjeant for the warning of all persons Concerned to pay their parts. Rated according to court order".

In January, Peleg was placed on a committee even more important. Its duty was to audit and adjudge all accounts pending between Newport and Portsmouth, "Relating and only growing by Reason of the late Indian wars". This Committee was also "to dispose of Indians for this Town's use according to the Gen'l Assembly's order".

It appears that immediately on John Tripp's death, his son Peleg was chosen to fill his place. For, it was in December 1679 that Peleg was first sent as deputy to the next General Assembly. Like his father, he was held also to his work on the Town Council. This was feasible, because the Assembly sessions were very short. Twice, in 1680, Peleg was selected as deputy; as also once in 1681; and again June, 1683. In 1681 Peleg and Will Wodell helped work

out the "rates" or assessments; the same two were on the 1684 committee. In this year, Peleg took his father's place as Overseer of the Poor.

By September of this year, "Major Peleg and others had procured a writing as "A confirmation or Enlargement of the Estate or Right of this Island with Intention of good to both Towns on the Island, and all the freeholders therein". It was proposed (probably by Newport) that Portsmouth should appoint a committee "to inspect the Said writing and to consult and advise with the procurers thereof, how the Estate therein and thereby procured may best be Conveyed to the Town in Generall."

The public life of Peleg Tripp seems to have been more important than that of his father. The records indicate that he served his generation in the company of the strong men of his own and the other towns of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and gave added strength to the Assembly. A practical surveyor, he was ordered by the assembly to run the westerly line in 1680, when acting as Deputy for Portsmouth; this work to be done in conjunction with Captain John Albro. "And the charges", says the report with definiteness", shall both to themselves and such as they shall employ in that worke, shall be truly borne and paid by the Generall Treasury of this Collony. And they are to begin and proceed in the premises, with what speed may bee, and make a true returne of what they doe therein, unto the next Generall Assembly". It was formally voted also: "That the Recorder doe forthwith transcribe the acts of this Assembly for runninge the Westerly line of this Collony, and affix the seale of the Collony thereto, and deliver the same unto Capt'n John Albro and Mr. Peleg Tripp, or either of them".

No sooner was the Assembly in session in March, 1680, than an immediate, serious and unexpected situation caused grave concern to the deputies. On the tenth of the month, at the initial session, the governor was chosen moderator. Apparently, the one matter disposed of before adjournment was the appointment of a committee "to bee assistant to the governor-- to consider of and to draw up an answer to the twenty-seven queries sent from the Lord of his Majesty's most Honorable Privy Councill, to this Collony, and returne what they draw up to this Assembly for their consideration and approbation". This Committee of Governor's Assistants numbered seventeen deputies, including the Deputy Governor, Mr. Peleg Tripp, Captain John Greene, and Captain John Foanes.

Governor Cranston, however, was soon to be beyond the need of assistants. On the very next day, the records show him, "By God's Providence, soe visitted with sickness that he is detained from the Assembly". Matters "of greate concerne to this Collony, for which the Assembly was called, that are of necessity to be resolved by the Assembly" demanding immediate attention, the Deputy Governor was appointed interim Moderator.

After a four-day interval, that is, on the fifteenth of March, "The Assembly called and satt". Its one order of business was to vote adjournment for the day in order to attend the funeral of Governor John Cranston.

But the business of the Assembly was pressing. On the next day, therefore, Major Peleg Sanford was "chosen Governor and engaged in open Assembly."

After the new governor was duly chosen moderator, it was voted: "The Deputy Governor, Captain Arthur Fenner, Mr. John Coggeshall, Captain Randall Howlden, Mr. Peleg Tripp and John Sanford are

chosen a Committee to goe to Mrs. Mary Cranston, widow of our late deceased, honored Governor Cranston, esq'r, for the charter and all other writeings belonging to the Collony, that were in the late Governor Cranston's custody, and have power to give the said Mrs. Cranston a full discharge in behalfe of this Assembly for what they receive; who are to returne the same to this Assembly forthwith".

At the expiration of the "forthwith" period, it was voted that the Committee, having returned to the Assembly the charter and other articles, "this Assembly have received them; and they are in this present assembly delivered to the present Governor's custody". This gets them, formally, out of the Assembly's care.

On the twenty-ninth of June, 1686, Mr. Peleg Tripp again sitting in the Assembly for the town of Portsmouth (with Mr. John Coggeshall, Mr. William Wodell and Mr. Robert Hodgson) the Assembly considered a writ of Quo Warranto from His Majesty. "This Assembly" the records say, "upon the serious consideration of the above said premise, do hereby order, publish and declare that they have determined not to stand suit with His Majesty, but to proceed by our humble address to his Majesty to continue our privileges and liberties according to our charter, formerly granted by his late Majesty, Charles the Second, of blessed memory." Whereupon, the Assembly ordered that this act should be published "forthwith" in three "convenient places for that end", in Newport, "and the same to be done by the Recorder, with the Generall and Town Sergeant, and the beat of the drum".

Later, it was voted: "That a Committee be chosen and empowered by this Assembly, they or the major part of them, on this Collony's behalf, to draw up our humble address to his Majesty our Sovereign Lord, the King, and to take speedy and effectual care for the safe

conveyance thereof by way of Boston and York. And also to procure a messenger as soon as they can, to go for England; and to draw up letters to the Governor of York, to President Dudley, and to Esquire Randolph."

The persons chosen and empowered are: "our Honored Governor and Deputy Governor, for Newport; Mr. Joseph Jencks, for Providence; Mr. Peleg Tripp and the Recorder, for Portsmouth; Major John Greene, for Warwick."

The importance of the subject matter and the standing of the other members of the Committee, with the added fact that Peleg Tripp was chosen when John Coggeshall was available, are an earnest of the esteem and confidence reposed in Peleg Tripp, the second son of John of Portsmouth.

Born near 1642, at Portsmouth, Peleg early bought from his father one-fourth of the tract which John had from John Alden. Thus, he became also "of Dartmouth", on the eighth of September, 1665. In some way, the vital records of his immediate descendants were destroyed, so that we must depend chiefly for these upon his will, made in 1713, and proved February 8, 1714.

Peleg married Anne Sisson, who brought him nine children. His will names first his <u>son Job</u>. In order, follow Priscilla Tripp; Sarah Rogers; Peleg Tripp; daughter-in-law Sarah Tripp; daughters Mary Smith, Anne Rogers and Mehitable Thurston; son Richard, who with Anne Rogers received land in Portsmouth. Anne, the widow, received the dwelling house and one-third "of great orchard for life and my garden and £18 yearly for life paid by my son Job." This favored son received "rest of land where I dwell, he paying rents and legacies, and at death of wife he to have other land", etc. Fourteen acres of land were added to the orchard provision

for the widow, Anne. Richard, too, was to pay Anne £5 yearly tax on his Dartmouth legacy.

The daughter-in-law, Sarah, named in Peleg's will, was of Adam Mott's family, her mother having been at marriage Mary Lott, whom the first Adam Mott brought from England, when he came to America. Mary (Lott) Mott's interesting will appears elsewhere. She was Adam's step-daughter.

That Good government was coming to be a part of the daily task of John Tripp's sons, as the years passed, their records attest. The Tripps, being "Gentlemen", of course married, at first, strictly within their class. The Founder, although a carpenter, must have had means, as the English idea of a "Gentleman" included also the possession of sufficient money to live as befitted his social position. The ancestral wills, too, show the possession of many estates.

John, the eldest son of the Founder, sustained the family traditions in his marriage with Susanna Anthony. With James, and Abiel, he had prominent part in peopling New York, as Colony and State, as also the great lands to the west. His father's will gave him most of the Portsmouth holdings, the homestead place.

Among the sons of John the Pioneer, young John was naturally held the most important because he was the oldest son; Joseph held first place because he had the largest family; Peleg, perhaps because of his greater public service; James because of his greater wealth; while Abiel perhaps was first in the family thought because he was mourned so early. Each held the others in high regard and rightly so.

Joseph seems to have ranked next to Peleg in public service. It was wholly natural for the Founder's sons to be graduated into

the service of their town and later into the General Court of Tryals.

In the year 1671, before Joseph was thirty years old, "John Tripp, Shaft Carpenter", granted to Joseph Tripp, of Dartmouth in the Colloney of Plymouth, one fourth of one whole or integer portion of a Lot belonging to one purchaser, it being half "of that which.... John Tripp bought of John Alden of Duxbury, to be holden as of His Majesty, his Manor of East Greenwich." The witnesses were William Hall sen. and William Hall jun.

A similar quarter-share deed was made out by John Tripp senior to son Peleg, with a proviso that, if Peleg should sell, it shall be only to John senior or his heirs. Evidently this was considered a choice property. It was on the mainland, and the New England Tripp center has ever since been at this point, now Westport and Fair Haven. Westport Vital Records give literally pages of Tripp marriages, etc.

After John Alden became famous, probably it was worth something to be connected with him even in a commercial transaction. But there was, also, an Alden-Tripp marriage early-- that of another Joseph Tripp. Still another Joseph married Elizabeth Smith, August 24, 1685. Some of their children settled in Cayuga County, New York. The county court-house at Auburn has numerous Tripp records, the greater part being of this group. Most of the New York Tripp centers threw off lines to the west. This was true of this Joseph line also.

Joseph probably did more than any of his brothers in peopling the United States. Marrying into Haviland, Sherman and other good families, his children also gave much added strength to the Tripp lines. Mary began the Waite-Tripp lines, so prolific; the second

Abiel beginning a Tripp-Tripp line near 1700, in marrying his cousin, Eleanor, daughter of Mary Tripp and Thomas Waite. This Tripp line thus became intensively "of Abiel" and "of Joseph". Lois Tripp, descending from Peleg and Judge Job of Exeter brought us the blood of a third son of the Founder, and placed the descendants in northern New York as Waites. After 1800 Joseph's line came into Cayuga County of that state.

Peleg's descendants took over an entire County almost, very early, and later produced a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, Warren G. Harding, elected twice to that office. Moreover, a son of the first Tripp- Harding alliance married back into the Tripp blood.

ABIEL TRIPP FOUNDS A LINE.

The Abiel to whom the known early "double cousins" and many other counsins trace, did not have his "chance" with the rest. Instead of a long life and a quiver full of children, he had but a brief, promising youth, and a single child, a son, born just before the father's death, to carry on the name.

This first Abiel indeed began well. He was admitted as freeman of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, May 6, 1679, as Abiel of Portsmouth; where he was already a freeman of the town, owning property. Of all but eldest sons, this was required. On May 16, 1682, he is recorded as voting. In 1679, at twenty-six, he was Surveyor of Cattle for Portsmouth, a position requiring quick and keen decisions, and ripened judgment. The Tripp-Hall minds marched so well together that his marriage with a third Hall must have greatly gratified the parents on both sides, two of his sisters having married Halls also.

This first Abiel Tripp died at thirty-one, and to the tiny son, Abiel, who first saw the light only three months earlier, came the responsibility for all the long line of Tripps who followed these two. Even the junior Abiel was survived by only two sons, Thomas of Tiverton, and Joseph, who married Frances Hall. Although the second in this Abiel line, the junior Abiel, was not actually the second Abiel Tripp in America. For, a cousin of this same name, born in 1681 in Joseph's line, led him in time by three years. There were four Johns, grandsons to the Founder. John, the oldest son of the Founder's eldest, was by common consent known as the "John Junior". He also produced an Abiel in 1709; so that there were three lines of Abiels evolved to cross and entangle one another, before the fifth generation even began to appear.

Deliverance, the young widow of the first Abiel, soon married Thomas Durfee. The interests of Abiel, the son, were cared for by a special act of the legislature; whereby, on petition by Thomas, for himself and wife, the ferry between Rhode Island and Bristol, to the north west, was "confirmed" upon the heir of Abiel senior. It was enacted that the ferry "be stated upon said Thomas Durfee and his wife until the heir of said Abiel come of age".

Accordingly, after some little apparent competition between young Abiel's guardians and John Burden, in 1698 "the Liberty of the Ferry" was voted, for the seven years next ensuing, to Abiel Tripp and John Burden and their heirs, etc., "as formerly", under Thomas Durfee and his wife Deliverance.

This was an important ferry, leading to the mainland over a stretch of the bay. It was for that day a big business asset of the colony of Portsmouth and of Newport. It was strictly censored, and the act of confirmation required that the Ferry Masters carry all Magistrates, Deputies and Jurymen, and all other persons being

upon His Majesty's service, and the post ferriage, free.. They were warned, also, "not to exceed their usual price for ferriage", etc.

Since Abiel's wharf in Rhode Island was at the Island end of the Ferry, it is easy to see how convenient it was for the town to make the first young Abiel, and his son after him, surveyor of the cattle being taken off the Island.

Just as easy, probably, was it for the Abiels to root themselves in the soil of Tiverton. At all events, Thomas was seated there; John Junior, son of John and Susanna Anthony became a fixture there also. Othniel, John junior's son, staid until his own first wife died, apparently.

The Abiel who married Deborah Cleveland was first of Scituate, and perhaps was simply cut off into Foster. Eventually, he was of Exeter, where were Judge Job and Sarah's group. There was work to be had in the quarries of Rutland county, and perhaps the lure of cheap land brought the group, in the process of time, via Massachusetts and Vermont, to Willsborough in Essex county, New York.

Before coming of age, young Abiel allied himself with Eleanor Waite. They were married the day after her sixteenth birthday. The two were cousins; Eleanor's mother having been born Mary Tripp. They lived at Tiverton. Of course there was a namesake for Abiel, the father and for the young grandfather (now more than twenty years dead); but this child, born in 1707, died in infancy.

As John the Founder's line, the Abiel line started in Portsmouth; as an Abiel line, it started in Portsmouth, but passed to Tiverton-- where John Junior's Abiel was also seated-- and later, to New York.

The first census (1774) shows all the Rhode Island Abiels in

Tiverton and Scituate towns; which last lay across the great bay, and far toward the northern boundary of the State. Plainly, these will form separate groups. Abiel of Scituate, Foster and Exeter with wife Deborah, will swing directly northward, to be found soon in northern Massachusetts. His group will be of Vermont, later, and will drift thence into New York.

In 1774 an Abiel of Tiverton had, at home, four children (two sons and two daughters) all above 16. This could only be the Abiel, son of Abiel born 1681 and Anne (Davis) Tripp,of the Joseph line. He is conceded to have married Mary Tripp. This Abiel sold real estate to Peleg Sanford, March 25, 1776, and to S. Simmons; as shown in Tiverton deeds. He had married Mary Tripp, given by others as the daughter of his cousin John and Rebecca (Spooner) Tripp, the first wife. These are conceded to have had six children, born between 1738 and 1772, three of whom were sons: viz., Aaron, James and Rufus. Their descendants carry two lines of Tripp blood. Abiel was born February 10, 1716. Mary perhaps two years later. A will is available, and this marriage known to be a fact, though others have given Mary to another Abiel. Her brother Timothy married Susanna Wilber, and located in Dutchess County. An Abiel Tripp, over 45, appears in the 1800 census records with wife, two sons and five daughters. Here's a family of nine. On the known facts, we can scarcely conceive him as the Abiel of 1790, who should be 74 years of age, and has no son Abiel, and whose grandson Abiel is but 29.

In 1810, Tiverton lists show an Abiel, apparently the same, over 45, with five males and six females, at home: eight of these being still children under fifteen. One of the three younger sons may be an Abiel. By 1820, the Abiels have disappeared from Tiverton.

That year, however, shows us descendants of a Tiverton Rufus (Abiel) group in Poughkeepsie. Given elsewhere as of the James line, they need not come into our study; although also of Joseph. James Tripp and Anne Cook had a very large group in New York state whose story has been told by George L. Randall.

Tiverton, its boundary neighbor, was almost one in feeling with Little Compton. The latter was a great center for Wilburs, Palmers, Briggs's and others whose names reappear in strength all through New York state. Wayne County welcomed them all, and was like another Little Compton and Tiverton for names.

Among the Abiels of the 1790 census, we have still to account for the important Abiel of Foster, Providence county, and Abiel of Providence. The latter may have been the Abiel who died in Warren. Abiel of Foster was the same Abiel who was known as "Abiel of Exeter" and who married Deborah Cleveland. We know of no other Abiel of this date. This Abiel was the son of Job 3 and brother to Capt. William.

The Palmer Cleveland will shows the fact of the Abiel of Exeter marriage. That Abiel and "Parmer" Tripp who are found in Rutland County, Vermont, census in 1790, are clearly sons of this marriage, and do not complicate New York questions until they disappear from Vermont. In Rhode Island, both Exeter and Foster were directly east of Canterbury, Connecticut, the early Cleveland center.

The first Abiel whom I find of record in New York state was of Easton, or Stephentown, Rensselaer County, where he appears with Job. As no known Job had a son Abiel, at this period, we are obliged to place this Abiel as the Abiel of Rutland County (near the present New York border) of 1790. He was a descendant of Job 3; his ancestor being the first Job. Abiel, the Revolu-

tionary soldier and pensioner, of Warren, Rhode Island, dying 1798, does not complicate the New York story.

The land records and wills, etc., in other pages, will show Tripp major activities. As Abiels disappear largely from Rhode Island records near 1810, it seems likely that most of the younger, restless generations followed the star toward the golden west. All along the way, from New England to Los Angeles, (the very place of the angels) we might pick them up, were it not that the present aim is primarily with the New York groups as a connecting link. Later Tripps may conserve their own records. The must-do of my own generation is to gather and to preserve the links between the pioneer past and the nineteenth century, where possible.

Thomas of Tiverton, having passed to his fathers, in the decency and order which his soul loved (his care for the family projected forward) those remaining took up life on the new basis. Thomas had provided amply for Tamsen, his widow; for John, the elder son, and in the event of John's death, for William's oldest son. To William himself, the will gave only personal belongings, although it seems very probable that William had already had a considerable portion.

However, William had sold his farm to his brother John, about seventeen years before the death of Thomas.

No Tripps stayed long enough in the Nutmeg State to get into her early records, except a very few along the coast and at the capitals. A Stanton-Palmer-Tripp group was in New London county, and another, rather late, in Saybrook. Westchester County brethren of the Tripp guild (James group) made forays over the Connecticut border from New York for Palmer wives; but in the main the family shook the Nutmeg dust from its garments and passed on.

Concerning the Abiel Tripp who "staid by the stuff" in Tiverton, some questions arise; but no records are available except the census. Was he in the direct line of the first Abiel? If so, what is the proof? The indenture signed by Abiel and Mary in 1771 seems to belong to the Abiel of Joseph who was grandson of Abiel and Eleanor. This Abiel and Mary left only a son, William.

Both Little Compton and Tiverton (intimate neighbors always, and closely knit together by hundreds of family kinships among their groups of Manchesters and Brownells, Perrys, Waites, Smetons and Wilcoxs, etc.) show Tripp lines running down into the nineteenth century. This sounds rather modern, but we are in that century as soon as we pass 1800.

John and Mary (Hart) of the third generation, and Abiel, their son, are closely connected with a Richard. It is very clear that the Richard Tripp and wife Ann, who sign off before Restcome Sanford, are the Richard and Ann of John Junior Tripp, she, granddaughter to William Brownell, whose wife was a Smeton.

John Junior and his "beloved son Richard" were both "cordwinders", Abiel and John both sold between 1770 and 1776. Richard sold much earlier, even by 1748.

James and Ann, Job and Richard, Abiel and Mary, all found in Dutchess county, all have ties with Tiverton; as certain indentures show. (See Indentures.)

The many Tripp-Waite alliances are notable. In the fifth generation especially, occurred one such marriage, of keen and vital interest. Virtue Waite, daughter of Benjamin, of Wickford, born May 12, 1737, whose mother was an Abigail Hall, married Job, the promising young grandson of Job (22), through Judge Job of

Exeter; the young husband being then, or a bit later, ensign in the militia raised in Rhode Island for the French and Indian wars. All that is definitely known of the outcome is that Virtue, as "widow of Job Tripp", married John Vaughan in 1759. These settled, it is said, on Vaughan's Island, Mahone Bay. She was living in 1783, say the Waites.

Peleg Waite, a brother to the Gideon whom Lois Tripp married, was also a grandson to the Thomas Waite who was brother to Abiel Tripp's wife Eleanor and also brother to Benjamin Waite, father to Virtue. These were children of Reuben and Tabitha (Lounders) Waite. Thus, not only are three lines of Tripps vitally interested here, but three actual Waite brothers of the fourth generation become a part of the Tripp lines, at least as to their descendants. And it may be possible that Lois, daughter of Lois (Tripp) Waite was <u>the</u> Lois whom William Tripp of Queensbury left as his widow. If so, this must bring the younger William, half brother of James, and nephew of Jonathan and Thomas, also into these commingled blood lines. Tripp-Waites, indeed, soon found themselves in Petersburgh, Rensselaer County, which lay near to James Tripp of Queensbury; while Tripps were clannish, wherever found. The widow, Lois Tripp Waite, herself went there, with her family. Virtue (Waite) Tripp, whose very name intrigues our deep interest, appears in our midst with a question mark indeed of <u>compelling</u> interest. There were four years between her Tripp marriage and her Vaughan marriage. How many Tripp children did she leave? <u>Why</u> do they nowhere appear of record? No other questions are so vital to some of the Oneida County and Michigan lines of Tripps. Chiefly, however, Saratoga and Schoharie Counties are first concerned. We discuss it further there, in connection with Caleb and Peleg Tripp, of the Peleg line.

The careful records of the Friends give us the greater part of the early Tripp vital records, especially in the southeastern part of New York state. It was here that the shrewd yeomen of the name had chosen, for settlement, the rich strip of land, less than two miles wide, which formed an ancient sort of no-mans-land between New York and Connecticut, it being early known as "The Oblong". A special history gives its interesting story. Pawling township, with the long ridge of Quaker Hill as backbone, was the early Mecca for the Friends. The Oblong itself ran from the northern Connecticut line southward to Long Island Sound.

The names of "Pine Plains", "The Oblong", "Nine Partners" (Great and Little) and "Creek" appear constantly in the records. Meetings were established at Purchase, Quaker Hill, Chappaqua, The Oblong, Creek, etc., as the numbers of Friends increased. At one time, this religious group had twenty thousand members within the state; which was, as yet, but an infant in her swaddling clothes.

Into this interesting district came many ancestors of the New York and western Tripps. It is likely that the larger part of the family ancestors even of those of the northern part of the state, appeared first in Purchase, or on the Oblong, at Quaker Hill. John Tripp, of Bedford, died there, intestate, in 1749, leaving a widow Hannah (Devol) Tripp. The Samuel of Dutchess County listed in 1790 had a supreme influence on the story of Dutchess County Tripps. The Randall book gives his group.

The one Abiel Tripp known in Dutchess County appeared there in 1810. He was not long married, having but one child, a daughter. With him, in Clinton township, was Henry Tripp. Henry and his wife were both over forty-five, and four children under ten were the only ones still at home. These two who were of Richard's group,

may have been Abiel's parents. Henry was probably Israel's son Henry. Henry and Abiel were the only Tripp heads of families in Clinton at this date. Dr. Charles, still there at this present writing, belongs to the James line. Smiton was in Clinton Township, in 1820; twelve in the family.

I have found no John; neither any other son, to trace to Abiel in Clinton. He was doubtless the Abiel who appeared in Broome County in 1817, with numerous other Hudson Valley Tripps. Nothing now known forbids his being that Abiel who, with Philip and Obadiah, was censused in Schoharie County in 1810. If this is correct placing, we have his further story in Chenango County and through Philip's will. Mr. Randall gives them fully as of the James line from John the Founder.

The Abiel found in Clinton, Clinton County, in 1810, with one daughter, but not yet twenty-six, should belong to the Tripp-Cleveland group. He was born 1785, and lived near Job and Cyrus.

Along the trails, an occasional Abiel still testifies to the memory of the founder of the fourth line. In the town of Salina, Onondaga County, 1827, Abial Tripp, with Joel Tucker, is found bargaining for two village lots in Geddes, numbered one and two in block 35.

In Broome County, an Abiel Tripp, possibly the same, with wife Hannah, of Lisle, sold Lisle land, a part of Lot 53, for $94.00. This was in 1817. In 1770, one of the Rhode Island Abiels had married Hannah Mosher. This can scarcely be he. The brothers of the Lisle Abiel are named in an 1884 Will (see Wills) which identifies him as a brother of Philip of Binghamton, who was probably son to Philip of Schoharie.

The second William Brownell married Sarah Smiton Brownell.

These had a daughter Ann who married Richard Tripp, son of the third John and Mary (Hart). That the Harts had already Smiton blood is shown in the name, Smiton Hart, borne by two of the family.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM TRIPP.

The first William Tripp to appear is in the list of marriages of the children of the first Job of North Kingston; whose later Rhode Island period was possibly passed as a resident of Exeter. No very early Tripp, aside from the second Job, records his family at Exeter.

We have the early bible records of this William's descendants for three generations. He was first of North Kingston, as Captain, and "of Exeter" when a local Justice of the Peace, and when he next comes to notice, in the militia. After that period a Capt. William appears as "William Tripp, of Newport". During his own period, Dr. Ezra Stiles, President of Yale University, was a close and firm friend of the Tripp family; as well as of the Searings (these two families intermarrying, three generations later).

Captain William Tripp of Newport is seen in connection with the French and the Revolutionary wars. Because the Exeter Captain William was then the only known William in Rhode Island and was a soldier who figured as an officer from 1757, it may be taken for granted that the records from the bible and those from Dr. Stiles belong to the same man.

The vital records are rather strangely reticent regarding Captain William of Newport. But we get some glimpses of him and Stephen in the Diary of Dr. Ezra Stiles; who, having served a church in Newport, became later the President of Yale. His intimacy with his Tripp parishioners in Newport is shown in his diary from perhaps 1770 to 1775. But Dr. Stiles wrote for his own

purposes rather than for our needs. An early diary entry shows that he made five pastoral or friendly (probably both) visits to "Mr. Tripp". We must deduce that this was to William, since Stephen Tripp is earlier mentioned as having been visited. In the six years covered, Dr. Stiles records nineteen visits to William Tripp and Mrs. Tripp, with two wherein Stephen is definitely named. He also names Mrs. Ruth Senter Tripp, under the head of a "half family". We infer that Benoni Senter, her husband, was already dead.

Dr. Stiles names also a "Desire Robinson, or Mrs. Tripp"; from which we guess that she is newly married. Was she Governor Robinson's daughter? Was she Captain William's wife?

A record of different character states that among those left in Newport after it was captured by the British in 1776, were "Captain Tripp, a whig" and William Robinson.

A vital record states that William Tripp, of Newport, was married, by this same Dr. Stiles, November 21, 1765, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Robinson. A conjecture is that Desire and Elizabeth may have been the same.

We have however some solid ground. The census records of 1790 show William Tripp in Newport, with a family of eleven and owning two slaves. A William was also censused there in 1774, with seven in his family; manifestly the same William.

That William Tripp who married the two Marys had four living children by these two wives in 1751, when he was past thirty.

Not merely Rhode Island, but New York (later Vermont) soon became concerned as to the William Tripp of Newport. For they, too, had a "Captain William". New York shelters many relatives of Captain William, son of Job, first of the name. New Hampshire

makes a vital point when, in her state records, she shows that no less a person than Ezra Stiles of Newport headed a group of Associators who gained a grant of Killingly (Sherburne). Because, exactly there, do we find censused a Thomas Tripp and a William Tripp with their families, early in the next century. This William is also called Captain William Tripp. There must have been two; possibly there were three, Captain William Tripps. This one was born 1743-- a son of Joseph, of Abiel.

Knowing that Abiel of Exeter, Caleb, Peleg and Othniel went northward, we would expect to find William of Exeter (who disappeared from Rhode Island records as "of Exeter" soon after 1740) in that direction also. At all events, a William was snugly located in Killingly township, not so far from Clarendon, Rutland County, in 1800, with twelve in the family; of whom eight were males. But he was not William of Exeter, nor was he William of Newport of 1776. William of Joseph and Frances-- the dates say.

At a later census, probably that of 1810, he is still in "Killingly", which men have by now agreed to call Sherburne. There are now nine in the family (seven males) and Thomas, the eighth, has become the head of a new family group of Husband, Wife, small son and small daughter.

One other William arises from his grave to vex us; the records insisting that he was in Willsborough township, Essex County, New York, in 1800, with six males and four females in the family. No other Tripps are found in the county. A William, of Washington Township, Dutchess county, in 1790, with nine children, has mostly girls. William of Willsborough is proven by court records to belong to this DutchessCounty line. This belongs strictly within our limits and the group is so large and interesting that we feel

obliged to give the indentures which have heretofore been unknown. (See Indentures.)

THE THREE ISAAC TRIPP MARRIAGES.

Isaac Tripp, son of the first Job in Rhode Island, married three wives. One tradition divided the children equally, two to each wife; but gave Job and Ruth to the second wife, indicated as Susanna Spencer.

But tradition, so often right in spots, yet so often fallible, was fallible here, and we must recast the story in the light of William Spencer's will, naming as his grandchildren, Sarah, Job, and Samuel Tripp. The last was born in 1735, and the known dates must limit us.

In trying to piece out the story of these marriages, we have now some material unknown to earlier Tripp writers and to Mr. Dean, who wrote Isaac's pedigree and listed his Wyoming descendants so helpfully.

Facts which we are now obliged to consider are:

a. The positive sworn statement of Henry Dow Tripp, son of Isaac 4, that he was born in or very near 1729;

b. The date of the Sarah Sweet marriage, recorded as of June, 1729;

c. The will of Susanna Spencer's father, William Spencer, made in 1748, stating that his grandchildren were Sarah, Job and Samuel Tripp.

It must be allowed that Henry Dow Tripp, born 1728- 9, was the son of the first wife; which seems to require that Sarah Dow be the first wife, preceding Sarah Sweet; the presumption being that Sarah Dow died in child-birth, Isaac re-marrying soon in

order that his helpless babes might have mothering. This was customary.

Job's birth date is given as June 28, 1734. Admitting this to be correct, we would be obliged to give Ruth also to Susannah; since she was born in 1736, next after Samuel in 1735. The assumption that William Spencer's will was written before Ruth's birth could explain easily her not being named.

Isaac senior's own older brother, Judge Job Tripp, of Exeter, Rhode Island, was born in 1701. This leaves ample room for a marriage before that with Sarah Sweet, and the birth of two or three children. One hesitates, always, to question a tradition long accepted; yet we are certainly compelled by the facts of Henry Dow's oath and the will of William Spencer, to change the traditional order of the marriages, and to apportion the children a bit differently.

William, son of Isaac senior, is said to have been a sailor, and his story has not been known. It is he whom the Hardings have chosen as their Tripp ancestor. He has been rated as the eldest son, and credited to Sarah Sweet.

A land record shows this Isaac, on August 4, 1764, selling at Warwick, Rhode Island real estate to Jonathan Slocum, husband of his daughter, Ruth. She is recorded as born in 1736. The land, and other records show Susanna's period as the living wife of Isaac Tripp to have been at least from 1734 to 1764.

Henry Dow Tripp steps forward with a decisive word. His application for a pension, in the year 1819, can still be seen in the archives. Job, having been married in 1757, according to the record, <u>is</u> named as a Spencer grand-child; as are Sarah, named first, and Samuel, born in 1735, and named last in the will of

William Spencer. Was his order correct? If so, Sarah was born before 1734. As Ruth and Samuel have pre-empted 1735 and 1736, Job's birth year, if he married at 23, would be 1734, the year usually accepted.

The middle name of Henry Dow Tripp should fix his place, without question, as Sarah Dow's son. We have not the date of writing of the Spencer will. It was proved in 1748. Ruth might easily have been born between its writing and its proof, if its date were as early as 1736. As Sarah was Susanna's child, Susanna's marriage was still earlier than usually believed.

Henry Dow Tripp, by one or two sworn statements, fixes an emphatic limit to the dates to which tradition can bind us. His testimony before the Judges of the court is that he was born in 1729, or earlier ("ninety years old, and upwards", in 1819). The sole possible conclusion is that he was the son of the first wife, who was Sarah Dow. If she died in childbirth, or during the last child's first months, a second marriage was very likely to have been hastened, and the marriage of Sarah Sweet in June, 1729, to this Isaac, would thus fit the actual conditions. In this case, the "eldest" son William might also belong to Sarah Dow, and the junior Isaac, "born in 1743", certainly falls within Susanna's longer period as wife of Isaac senior.

Recapitulating: such story as we have had of the private life of the first Isaac Tripp, of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, of Job's line is fragmentary. The known children are William, Henry Dow, Sarah, Job, Samuel, Ruth and Isaac.

This is far from being the order usually given, which is dependent admittedly on family tradition. But tradition has uniformly attributed to this Isaac three wives: Sarah Sweet,- whom

Isaac married, says a record, in June, 1729, William Spencer performing the ceremony; Susanna Spencer; and Sarah Dow.

The several important records dug up out of the past by the present writer, play havoc with the tradition; but still leave it a bit difficult to bring all the facts known into harmony.

We see the traditional sequence of the marriages to be quite wrong; nor do the children fall to the traditional mothers, in all cases. With the several unyielding facts we must deal; first of which is Henry Dow Tripp's sworn statement of his age.

If Sarah Dow were the first wife, whom Isaac married 1724- 6, or about this time, there is room for William to be the first son (as tradition has held); and for Henry Dow; the two as children of Sarah Dow. Isaac senior's brother Job was born in 1701, and as Isaac's date is supposed to have been about 1700, it would be most unusual for him to marry first later than 1723. And it has often been emphasized that he was an old man in 1778. (The Hardings now fix his date as 1700; but he was surely younger than Job)

Sarah Sweet, married to Isaac in 1729, could have lived with Isaac at most but three years, and could not have been the mother of any of the known children. Sarah, and Samuel, born in 1735, Ruth, born in 1736 and Isaac born July, 1743 must all be Susanna's. But of Susanna's actual period limits we know very little beyond some land records, and the above.

That little dealing with Susanna rests, first, on the will of her father, William Spencer, proved in 1748, and which names definitely his grandchildren, Sarah, Job and Samuel Tripp. Between 1743, the date of Isaac the son's birth, and 1729 is a period fairly well filled by the birth of the three children named. The other basis for placing Susanna covers six years, 1760- 1765 inclusive, when

her name appears on indentures with that of Isaac Tripp, her husband.

It seems likely that William Spencer named all of Susanna's children who were his own grandchildren then living. Assuming this to be the case, Isaac also must fall to Susannah. If there were other children, no known records name them.

With the available knowledge, then, and under the known limitations, I place the three marriages of Isaac senior as: first, to Sarah Dow; second, to Sarah Sweet; third, to Susanna Spencer. I see no other order that can meet all the known facts.

It is clear that Henry Dow Tripp and William Tripp were not held by close ties to Isaac's other children. The later family had no story of William, and Henry has been shown under a semi-cloud, and smarting under a sense of injustice, connected vaguely with his army experiences, while the fact that he was excluded from the First Forty has been long held against him. This last has small weight when we know that he was later associated with his father and brother Job in one of the larger groups of associate proprietors.

His sore spot was doubtless his army experience. The army records show that, after being made a Lieutenant, he was demoted as not having sufficient education for an officer. No blame inhered in this.

After the war, Henry lived for a time in Morristown, N.J.; as the church records show. He married there, Zeruiah Kenney, in 1765; there his last child by Zeruiah died in 1777, just a month after the death of the mother on January 21, 1777. The older son, Isaac D. Tripp, born in 1767, was early of Wyoming Valley, and later in New York state, near Ithaca; a yeoman.

Henry Dow Tripp was of New York City, in business, on Ferry

Street in 1790 and much of his life thereafter was spent in that city. He seems at one time to have been in business with his cousin, Lot Tripp, and in 1799 he was an "inn-holder" on E. George St. He applied for his pension very late in life, as of New York city.

Dr. W. Eustis certifies in the connected papers: "Henry Dow Tripp served as Steward of the General Hospital of the U.S. on the continental establishment, under my direction, several years: according to the best of my recollection, 1778, 1779 and 1780"; he had been previously an officer in the Jersey Line; "he.. is, in my opinion, justly entitled to the provisions of the act of Congress for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution who are in distressed circumstances".

Henry's own declaration, addressed to Peter A. Jay, Recorder of the City of New York, judge of the Mayor's Court of this city, "Respectfully showeth that the said applicant served (as per the Ellis affidavit) "more than nine months in the years 1778, 1779 and 1780".

It also shows that Henry Dow Tripp "entered the service of the United States as Steward of the General Hospital, in the year 1778, and that "the said applicant is now ninety years old and upwards."

Samuel Cooper swore that he was acquainted with Henry Dow Tripp, who "is very old"; "and this deponent further saith that during the Revolutionary war, this deponent served in the Continental army, and was adjutant of the third Regiment of artillery.. and that he knew Henry Dow Tripp, steward of the General Hospital of the United States for two years and upwards."

All the above was duly recorded on the papers in connection

with Henry Dow Tripp's application, on August 26, 1819, the same day as that on which Henry was sworn.

Henry's own wavering signature, at this time, shows his race nearly run; but later than this, we know nothing definite. Unfortunately, his son, Isaac D., died in his prime, in 1808, leaving Henry, as is believed, to fight his further way quite alone. In 1811- 12, he was at No. 20 Augustus St., New York City.

JOB, THE MAN OF STRAW, AND OTHER JOBS

Between the years 1673 and 1735, four Job Tripps were born in the line of Peleg, son of Portsmouth John. The records have not been wholly kind as to dates and details, but it seems likely that all of them were living at once, during a brief period. Two Jobs were each "Job 5": they were cousins, born near the same date.

It is probably these facts, coupled with lack of identifying details, which caused the construction of a composite-Job, a sort of freak, who was many years ago placed before the public as a real man. The story went into county history, lineage book, and even manuscript records later, and all these are, to this day, used as "sources", by those ignorant of the facts. For a dozen years, I have insisted that this Job was made up of bits from the histories of two men, just a composite "citizen"; perhaps from three men, as it now seems.

The story, as told, was that a Pennsylvania Job Tripp (who really was duly born in the eighteenth century - 1734- 5 - and married to one Hannah Rice) was the veritable Job Tripp who served in the Revolutionary and the French and Indian wars in New York state; also that he became the parent of a William Tripp, who also served during the Revolution. This William drew a pension, and married Leah Van Buskirk. The Job who was husband of Hannah did

serve in that war; he did have a son William, and the date of his marriage was such as to give color to the story. But, the descendants of this Job have published his life story, and that of his son William, both of whom belonged with Pennsylvania history, as descendants of the first Isaac, - Isaac-who-blazed-the-trail in Wyoming and Luzerne counties of that state, and whom the Indians slew. Moreover, this Job's son William, born in 1769, was but fourteen the very year the Revolutionary war closed, and thus the story contradicts itself on its face.

If the very real William who drew the very real pension and was born 1762 (so he swore) had been clairvoyant, perhaps he would have given us his father's name, as he could so easily have done, in his pension papers. But he did, in this oath, offer incontrovertible proof that the Pennsylvania-Dutchess county Job ghost who has stalked the Hudson Valley in uniform from the time of Gen. Gates until this year of grace 1931, was not his father.

Three or four of the sons, hitherto often credited to the Pennsylvania-composite-Job, drew pensions late in life, in New York state. Four of them swore to the facts, and the given name of one of them offers a hint of some mother's maiden name (Everitt). Two of this family military group of New York were the only Tripps -- besides a William, too old for their brother -- listed in the Saratoga district, as late as 1790.

These two unexceptionable sources of proof give us a story clearly. That story is: that Caleb Tripp, a Rhode Island officer of Capt. Samuel Rose's Company in 1757 and 1758, on record for the latter year as a first lieutenant, in the sixth company, was sent to the Champlain region under Major Hawks; where, while on his bounden duty, he probably came to know the promising character of the new country, during the period of the French and Indian wars.

The 1790 census shows us this Caleb, settled in the well-known Half Moon (hugged by the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers at their junction). With him are two other heads of families, William Tripp and Everitt Tripp (variously spelled); while a few miles to the north-east, in Saratoga, at Stillwater, is found Peleg, Sen., Caleb's brother. The affidavits show that two of the sons returned to their father's home in the Saratoga district, when discharged, and that these two had enlisted from there; William having been but a lad of about sixteen when he enlisted earlier in Dutchess county; but they enlist later,- Peleg and Charles swear,- from Stillwater, Saratoga County.

From this point, we can follow them by the records, step by step, even to the death of Peleg Jr., about fifty years later. In 1790, Caleb still had five under the home roof-tree; while his eldest had been married probably fifteen years. This argues for a large family, which the genealogist needs to build up, partly from inference from records, partly from given names, and from local records of other facts than their births. This is also true of the list credited to the first Job Tripp, Caleb's grandfather. Many records still lacking will, no doubt, yet come to light. But as to these especial records, that hope is faint.

In the year 1800, a Caleb Tripp is found in Thurman township, Warren County, next north of Saratoga. Only one young daughter is at home. At some time between 1805 and 1810 the senior Caleb dies not far distant from Thurman. Born near 1730, he was probably near eighty at death. The younger Peleg, the only one of this name there of whom we have much detailed record, lived to be past eighty, and had a large known family. The court called Caleb "late of Thurman".

This Peleg located at (or was cut off into) Warrensburgh,

apparently soon after the war. He - or his father - had first been there, he declared, c. 1760. He was then, but a child. Other records show Job Tripp in Petersburgh in 1790, and in Berlin in 1800. In the year 1812, one Jeffrey W. Thomas becomes military surgeon, "vice Job Tripp, resigned".

The Rensselaer County History, published under the auspices of The Saratogian, says merely that Dr. Job Tripp was seated there for a time.

Fortunately, we have a court record; although a part of the original, as indexed, has disappeared. The administration papers, still available, show the children of Dr. Job Tripp of Berlin, N.Y., "formerly Petersburgh", to have been: Phebe Wilcox, wife of John; Sally Tripp; Amy Tripp; Job Tripp; Peter J., guardian of the minors: who were Willett G., John P., and Adaline. The mother was Sarah, shown in later records with a large family about her. In 1810 Dr. Job had had twelve censused in his family, equally divided as to sex. Indentures given elsewhere show some of the land dealings of this family.

No record yet found gives decisively the parentage of Dr. Job Tripp. But certain records do state that Caleb Tripp had sons Job and William born about 1761. William and Job are mentioned together as Caleb's sons. We have proof irrefragable that William was born in or near 1762, if his memory was trustworthy; the relatives say 1759. As Dr. Job died before 1825, the period is properly his, but he seems the son of Abiel and Deborah, born perhaps near 1750. I therefore place Dr. Job Tripp as one of the sons of Abiel Tripp of Exeter-- military, as were his cousins-- and in the same Regiment during the war. He is undoubtedly the Job Tripp who is seen in Eastern New York during the Revolution, in various events. The records place him.

Gideon A. of Nassau, near-by (of the Abraham line) left nine children, eight of whom were minors-- so state the Surrogate's minutes. His widow was another Sarah Tripp, who administered with Stephen, her son. The children were: Stephen, Ezra, Gideon, Elizabeth, George, Clinton, Sarah, Malachi and Harris. Perhaps this last was Sarah's maiden name. The order as given above follows the record.

It is fully certain that four of the war brothers were born in the Narragansett district of South Kingston, where only Peleg and Mary (Gardner) Tripp-- besides Othniel-- lived about 1730. Their sons were Peleg and Caleb. Mary Gardner may have been a second wife. Some have thought Mary Everitt a second wife, also.

In Rensselaer County, N.Y., 1800 was Dr. Job, already discussed, with a large family. In the Essex County records of 1810 was a distinct Job, of Abiel's group; and in Schoharie County were two Jobs, or one who changed his habitation; in 1790 we find Judge Job of Duanesburgh with three in the family. A Job is there ten years later with ten in his family. A line of Jobs develops in Schoharie County.

Intensive study of the Job Tripps - by the entire Tripp group - is shown to be necessary, if those descended from any Job in New York state are to get a clear view of their own ancestry. Arbitrary assertions of dates and kinships are not satisfying. I give the known story (with my deductions, where there is not full proof).

Some one may yet be living who can detect the weak spots, if there are such, and clear the line. No one is immune from error.

Two periods present a tangle in the Job-history, unless we analyze it very closely. The first, 1734; near which date we have seen four Job Tripps living in Rhode Island for a few years. One of these must have been in New York in later life. The earliest, Judge

Job, died soon, and ceased to make complications. One was too young to be troublesome at this time. He was of the fifth generation of Tripps; as was also his full cousin (that Job, son of Isaac, assumed -by some- to have been so active in New York). Judge Job, the father of this infant- born to Job Tripp and Sarah (White) Tripp in 1734- apparently remained static in his Rhode Island home No. Kingstowne, and then in Exeter over a long period. For which, he may have the grateful thanks of many descendants. He was the son of the first Job, of North Kingstowne (as was Isaac of Wyoming.) He and his wife Sarah had a large family (eleven children). Their Job "of Exeter" was married to Virtue Wait in 1755, and there his story ceases. The widow of this younger Job of Exeter marries John Vaughan in 1759; when her story also ceases in the records of Rhode Island. This was the period of the French war. Young Job was a military ensign, and our conjecture is that he was called into defensive service and was there killed. This leaves only his cousin, Job the son of Isaac (who, as "of Pomfret", Conn., married in Rhode Island in 1757, Hannah Rice); thereafter to vex genealogists with his devious ways.

But, his later ways were in no wise shifty. The story is clear that he passed to the state of Pennsylvania, becoming active there before 1788. Harvey shows him there in 1762. As administrator of his father, Isaac's estate, he sold land in Providence. Sometimes, he called himself "of Providence". His descendants state that he lived "below Lackawanna", and that he died "prior to 1792". His supposed connection with the New York tangle really centered about his son William; whose birth date should have forestalled that story, absolutely.

Some one unearthed a tradition that Mary Gardner brought up a lad who was son to Job and Virtue. There is not a scrap of recorded

proof nor a clue to such a supposed fact, except that Peleg, brother of William, states that he and Everitt returned, after his later service, to their father's house in Stillwater, Saratoga. Peleg was censused at Stillwater in 1790. Caleb at Half Moon. Those from William of Floyd who stand out for a Job ancestor say they know; for Aunt Clarissa remembered this Job. This supposed line can perhaps correlate the known facts, and permit a Job ancestor who is also son of a Job. William of Floyd's line has several Jobs as descendants. We give this tradition, hoping that someone, somewhere, sometime, may verify it; or the reverse. The known records, by the sons, point to Caleb, as the father.

THOMAS TRIPP OF TIVERTON, RHODE ISLAND AND HIS FAMILY.

In another line from the Honorable John Tripp of immigrant memory, "Gentleman", a grand-son Abiel (the one son of his son Abiel) left several sons. One of these, Thomas, born in Tiverton township, settled early in Tiverton, Newport county, Rhode Island. He was within a few miles of both "Abiel Tripp's Wharf" and the growing city of Newport; also, near the border line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts; where was long a strip in controversy between these states; which was now in Rhode Island, now in Massachusetts; as the varying fortunes of Colonial life shifted the boundary.

When Thomas of Tiverton married his wife, Tamson Wetherill, both were listed as "of Dartmouth"; which bordered early Tiverton (when it did not include it in part). That Tamson was a most lovable woman and Thomas the model of a careful, painstaking "foresighted" husband is shown in his will, whose provisions are most interesting as showing his fine-drawn character. The will is long, and is on record over the attests of Restcome Sanford, Pardon Taber,

and Benjamin Earl as witnesses; whose oath was taken "in Presence of the Councell", June second, 1766, when Samuel Durfee was its president. A liberal abstract follows:

"I, Thomas Tripp, of Tiverton in the county of Newport in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, yeoman.. recommend my soule into the hands of God that gave it, and my body committed to the earth, there to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors.

"Imprimis,

"I give and bequeath unto my well-beloved son John all my lands which I have in the township of Tiverton, aforesaid, to be and remain unto him, my said son, and unto his heirs male (to female in want of male heirs).. also all my husbandry eutencels.. but if it should be so that my said son John Tripp should depart this life having no lawful issue of his body, then all the lands which I have herein given unto him, I give to my grandson, Thomas Tripp, and to his heirs and assigns forever; he my said son John doing and performing as I shall herein order him to do.. To my well-beloved son, William Tripp, all my wearing apparel and all my new cloth. To my grandson, Thomas Tripp, son to my son William Tripp, the sum of five Spanish milled dollars.. fusil gun and powder horn.. To two grandsons, Jeams Tripp and Jonathan Tripp, sons to my son William Tripp, four Spanish milled dollars.. to my daughter-in-law Eunice Manchester one bed,- the one that did belong to her grandmother Wilkey.. possession at time my wife Tamson shall cease to be my widow".

Three daughters, Martha Tripp, Ruth Thomas and Sarah Tripp are named. "Well-beloved wife, Tamson Tripp", receives bed and bedding, and use and improvement of the best room in my now dwelling-house, and one of my cows, and six of my sheep, etc." John was to take

the best of care of his mother's stock, with regard to exercise, woods, pasture, etc., "as I have used to do before him, both summer and winter, yearly and every year; during the time that his mother, my wife, shall remain my widow. I also give unto her, my said wife, a reasonable sufficiency of all other of the necessaries of life which she shall stand in need of, both in sickness and in health". All these were "to be provided and delivered unto her.. by my said son John Tripp, for her reasonable and comfortable support"; and all "in liew of dower, if she please to accept of it as such, and not otherwise". Everything else to the older son, John, in true English fashion; he being made executor. Thomas concludes by "desiring him, in all love, to take care and see the same duly and truly fulfilled, according to the true intent and meaning thereof". Restcome and Joseph, his friends and witnesses, appraised the property at something over £409.

An interesting feature of the wills of this period is the care taken in disposing, piece by piece, of the family plate, the wearing apparel and all woven cloth on hand, so costly in personal labor. In 1760, Bethiah Manchester wills to Tamson Tripp "two striped homespun aprons", doubtless of linen. In 1741 (June 15) we find Tiverton referred to in an indenture by John Tripp as being "in the county of Bristol, Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England". This was twenty-five years before the death of Thomas of Tiverton. For "a consideration of love and good will", this John transfers to son Richard, "cordwinder", and his heirs, the "homestead Farm, with house". This is "John Jun."

On April 5, 1749, William, "cordwainer", son of Thomas, sells to his brother John, (consideration £600) real estate in Tiverton, Newport County. This shows the organization of the township changed since 1741. The wife, Philadelphia, does not sign, but

William describes her as "the wife of me, the said William Tripp," and affirms that she "doth of these present, freely willing, give, yield and surrender all her rights of dowry and power of thirds.. unto the said John Tripp, his heirs and assigns forever". This deed was recorded "the twelfth day of Aprill, in the fifth year of His Majesty's reign, George the third, over Great Brittan, etc., King". The year of record was 1765, or sixteen years after the transfer, and Restcome Sanford, Town Clerk, attests it as a "true copy of the original".

THE TRIPP WAR BROTHERS

The Tripps of New York State established three early main centers: one in Dutchess County with Columbia; another on that semi-circular portion of Saratoga County north of the Mohawk River where it meets the Hudson, known as Half Moon Point, or the Half Moon. Hudson's ship, die Halve Moon and Hudson's sailors gave the name. About 1698-1714 a William Trip was busy in this locality, he being attached to the fort at Albany-- Fort William Henry. The third center drew its inspiration, for a few years, from Judge Job Tripp, so long known as "of Exeter, Rhode Island"; later, briefly, in Duanesburgh, N.Y.

The outstanding Tripp family group in the Revolutionary period was certainly that centering around Major Caleb Tripp, active in the Champlain District in the French wars, 1757-1759. The pension affidavits (which, see!) show the sworn statements of relationship and locality, of four of the brothers. Yet, strangely enough, not one of these gives the personal name of the father.

The 1790 lists show Caleb, Everett and a William at the Half Moon, and Peleg at Stillwater, Caleb being the eldest of the group.

Yet descendants of William the Pensioner affirm with decision that Floyd William's father was named Job; as was his grand-father. David was found in Pompey (later Manlius) Onondaga County in 1792, and here his father died and was buried-historians say-while it is given out that Caleb died at Lake George.

After that Revolutionary struggle, when the Colonies found time to take account of stock, the records showed, in 1790, three Tripp heads of families on the Half Moon. These were Caleb, Everitt, and William-- not William of Floyd, Oneida County, later.

Caleb Tripp, who was a cousin more or less removed from all the others of his generation and name who settled in the northern wilderness, was the second son of Peleg and Mary (Gardner) Tripp, of South Kingston, Rhode Island. As a stripling of twenty, or a bit older, he had been elected by the State Assembly as an ensign, in 1757. A year later, this keen young soldier was made 1st Lieutenant; which office he held again in 1759, when his name drops out of Rhode Island history. But he is known to have married Mary Everitt, and is recorded to have attained the rank of Major.

In 1790, the New York State records go on with his story. There, in the famous Half Moon, is found a Caleb, with a large family; one of whose sons, Everitt, is settled near him with a family of his own; while his brother Peleg, lives in the next township, Saratoga, and his nephew Peleg in West Chester, Warren Co., later.

A glance at the New York military records, in connection with other known facts, enables us to piece out this story quite satisfactorily. These records show us, in a single Regiment, the 13th Albany, seven men of the Tripp name, viz., Caleb, William, Peleg, Everitt, David, Job, Calvin, and Thomas. Existing affidavits show that this William, Peleg, Everitt, David, and a James, younger, were brothers, and that William and Everitt enlisted from this

locality and returned to their father's house in Saratoga district after the war. No other Tripps are in this district; although another group is in the county, not too far distant. Two Thomas Tripps, of almost exactly the same age, soon thread the records and add to the maze, in this especial locality. One of them is Thomas, brother of Lovat of Malta. Young Thomas, grandson of William of Exeter, was also here for a time; but died early.

The other senior Thomas was a will-o'-the-wisp. An old bible, discovered a few years ago, the property of a citizen of Auburn, Cayuga county, named Waldo, contained the records of three generations of this Thomas Tripp's line. William Tripp, the earliest named, born in 1719, had married in Rhode Island, Mary Willcox, whose son Thomas was born in 1741. Later, William married Mary Wait. There were several children from this marriage. In due time the son, Thomas, married Tacy Coon. The second Thomas appeared (son of Thomas and Tacy) in or near 1775. He, too, achieved a son, Thomas, with three other sons. The second Thomas married Mary Holiter (Hollister?) and died in 1810, at about 35, in Saratoga.

Court records show us Mary Tripp, of the Saratoga district, administering the estate left by this Thomas, and formally desiring that Thomas senior act as guardian for her four minor sons. Mary soon marries again, becoming Mary Stickles. The boys, being minors, appear in no records for years to come, except when a guardian was appointed.

After long search, the will of the first Thomas has been found. It was recorded and proved on what was once a part of "Phelps and Gorham's Purchase", two hundred miles to the west of Saratoga. In it, he speaks of the bond of $1,000 which he had to give when assuming guardianship of his four grand-sons: to whom he leaves a substantial piece of real estate in Princeton, Schenectady County,

New York; other property going to a Waldo grandson. This first Thomas of this line in New York died in 1823. A Thomas of Orange Township (Half Moon) died in 1819; while another died in Corinth, later.

PENSION OF WILLIAM TRIPP OF FLOYD, N.Y.

"On June 18, 1829, appeared before me, personally, in open court of Record, William Tripp, resident of Steuben, Oneida County, aged about 70 years."

William, being sworn duly, declared that he first enlisted for nine months in the town of Dover, Dutchess County, New York, April 1776, in Capt. Childs' Company, Col. Livingston's Regiment (afterward, he changed this to Lt. Colonel) N.Y. Line. He served till January thereafter, when he was discharged, at or near West Point.

He had formerly had a small amount of personal property, and a good place; but now has none. Is infirm, and forced to apply to the Country for Relief. Property exhausted, and has no securities, contracts, "or debts due me", except as contained in schedule annexed.

William Tripp had a lease of 75 acres - "a durable one", lying in Steuben, Oneida County. Under necessity, he released this lease, for his own life and his wife's, being unable to pay the $30 a year rent. It was given up in 1828. Real estate none; personal, worth about $20.

Everitt Tripp, 71 or upwards, swears he is a brother of the above named William Tripp, and knows of his service, as above.

James Tripp, aged 58 years, and upwards, swears he is a brother of the within-named William Tripp, and recollects his serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

The witnesses are certified to be respectable and credible men.

David Tripp, of Floyd, Oneida County, aged 66 years and upward,

declared that William Tripp, in said county, "is a brother of this deponent". He knows Henry B. Livingston was Lieut. Col.; service in a Continental Regiment; other facts.

John Buskerk, personally acquainted with William Tripp, personally knew above facts.

Sarah Paul resided in William Tripp's father's family, at the time he enlisted. Knows these facts. Calls him "William Tripp of Pawling" (Dover having been cut from Pawling). The Commissioner states that William Tripp enlisted at Dover, which is in Dutchess County. Pension numbered 43,528.

PENSION OF EVERITT TRIPP.

Personally appearing before the judge in open court-- a court of record, of Warren County, New York, Everitt Tripp, declares that he is a resident of the town of Livingston, Greene County, and that he is now a pensioner (1820), 64 years of age.

Swears that he believes that he first enlisted April 1, 1776, for one year, in Capt. Child's Company, Col. Henry Livingston's Regiment. That he served "not quite the whole of the first year, and was honorably discharged.

In 1783, he served four months under Captain Shipler and Col. Weisenfeldt-- a New York regiment, and did several short tours during the whole term of the war.

Peter Hunt, a witness, served with Everitt till some time in February, 1777. Other witnesses support his claims. Everitt swears Was born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, and am about 66 years old. About the time of applying under the Pension act he resided in Middletown, Delaware County, New York, "when my house was burnt, and I lost the little property I then possessed". On September 12, 1820, was living in Warrensburgh, Warren County, New York. In 1819, lived

in Schoharie, where house was burnt. "Family a wife, one daughter and her infant child. Wife about 63 years old, and wholly unable to do anything for 14 years past. Daughter, ae. 22, a widow, living with me, and, with her infant child, dependent on me." The inventory offered sums up a value of $32.43.

Pension list shows Everitt Tripp when 85 years old -- 1840?-- living with Everitt Tripp.

PENSION OF PELEG TRIPP

Completing the Pension records of the boys whom we call "The War Brothers", Peleg Tripp of Warrensburgh, Warren County, New York, swears to his record (in 1832) as follows: He was born in Narragansett, South Kingston, Rhode Island, December 12, 1755. On September 8, 1832, he personally appeared in open court, Co. Warren, as a resident of Warrensburgh, aged 77 (Dec. 1, 1831).

He thinks he was drafted in 1779, in the spring, and into a company under Capt. Levi Stockwell; for nine months. This company was attached to Col. Van Rensselaer's Regiment. For a period of six years, he was occasionally in the service of the United States (besides the nine months) as a teamster and Minute Man. At the time he enlisted, he lived in Stillwater town, in Saratoga County. Was marched from Stillwater to Fort Edward; thence to Fort Ann; thence to Whitehall (formerly called Skenesboro); at which place he was rendezvoused until the end of the nine months which he served.

William Tripp, aged 73(?) years, a resident of Oneida County of this state, sworn, "did say that Peleg Tripp, now a resident of Warren County is a brother of dependent, and that said Peleg did enlist in the service of the U.S., in a company commanded by Levi Stockwell; the Regiment then commanded by Col. Marinus Willett, April 1, 1779, at Saratoga, for nine months service. Marched to

Skeansborough, where remained in actual service until Jany. 1780, when honorably discharged.

When Peleg enlisted, he and deponent lived at Saratoga in the family of their father, together. Deponent, shortly after, joined the same company; was discharged at the same time with his brother, and they returned together to their father's at Saratoga. William Tripp is certified to be "a man of truth and veracity". Peleg born Dec. 12, 1755.

A letter, written by William Tripp at the request of his brother, Peleg, reads as follows:

"Dear Brother,

I send you my affidavit as requested by you. I have been at one dollar's expense, paid out. If you succeed in obtaining a pension, I wish you to write me how much you obtain.

I am with my family enjoying usual good health, but have been quite a cripple, so much so that it is with difficulty I get abought.

My love and best respects to you and your family.

Your Brother,

William Tripp."

Witnesses here testify to Peleg's being a "man of honesty, uprightness, truth and veracity."

(Pension Certificate dated Ju. 21, 1838.)

PENSION RECORD OF CHARLES TRIPP.

Charles Tripp, then a resident of the city of Rochester, appeared in court August 12, 1834. Duly sworn, his statement is that he was born June 25, 1761, in Nine Partners, Dutchess County, New York. At the time he was called to service he lived at Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York.

In 1787, he removed to Mayfield, Montgomery County. Thence,

1793- 1797 he went to Manlius, Onondaga County; thence, in 1800, to Pompey. From there, in 1834, he went to New Castle, Upper Canada.

His enlistment in 1781, in the village of Stillwater was for three years, and in Captain Job Wright's Company, Col. Willett's Regiment.

Timothy Huntley swears to the declaration of Charles Tripp; has known him for 40 years past; believes him to be 73 years old.

Ebenezer Woodworth, of Mayfield, N.Y., states that he is intimately acquainted with Charles Tripp and Jane (Woodworth) Tripp, his wife. She was a daughter of Solomon Woodworth, who was killed in the battle of Jamestown, time of the Revolutionary war. "Solomon was a brother to my father, and Jane is my cousin. Charles and Jane were married in 1792, by Esquire McIntyre".

Joshua Lanphear, who married Elizabeth Woodworth, Jane's cousin, supports the testimony of the above. Swears that lived, during the war at Johnstown, which "now called Mayfield".

The family of Charles Tripp and Jane (Woodworth) Tripp is also given, in connection with these affidavits: a "Testament Record".

Jane "now" a widow.

PENSION RECORD OF OTHNIEL TRIPP.

This Othniel was a resident of Providence and 95 years old on October 8, 1833. But he was born May 24, 1738 in Newport, Rhode Island. His record is in the Town Clerk's office there. He lived in Providence when called to service. He was drafted, and served under Major Barton and others. In 1777 he was with Spencer's Expedition. Was also in the old French war, in 1758. The published Military records show this. He was a soldier upwards of three years, under Col. Prescott-- the same who was as Major- General, taken prisoner in his own quarters in Rhode Island by Col. Barton.

Certificate issued December 12, 1833.

THE RECORD OF EDWARD TRIPP.

In the state of Rhode Island, October 9, 1838, in open court appeared Avis Tripp (her husband, Edward being deceased, aged 74 years). She, the widow of Edward, formerly of North Providence. Edward was a Revolutionary soldier. They were married in Smithfield (where she resides) January 5, 1783. She had heard Edward say he was in the battle of Rhode Island in 1778. Edward died, February 13, 180--.

Their children were Barbara Angell; Edward Tripp of the city of New York; Freelove Brayton, wife of Baulston Brayton, Mary Love, wife of Charles of the city of Providence.

Othniel was not of the "War Brothers". Charles's oath makes him one of them, but b. N. Y. state.

WILLS WHICH SETTLE SOME CONTROVERSIES;
ALSO INDENTURES AND PETITIONS

As sources, we consider that nothing equals wills; for even cemetery records are subject to errors, and memory of man and word-of-mouth dependent thereon may fail. Perhaps these transcripts, though chiefly limited abstracts, may be found to be my best contribution to Tripp family history in the United States as recovered from the past.

We aim to give the connecting story of the first brothers (aside from James) to cover the blank usually found between the third and fifth generations. In a few cases, we give records in our hands touching the James line, where it is manifest that there is error or lack in what has been published earlier.

Among New England wills, that of Joseph, son of the first John, refers to his grandson, Jonathan. Jonathan married Elizabeth

Wilcox. Ancestors to Elder John, through Jesse.

Will, Susannah Tripp. "I, Susannah Tripp, of the Nine Partners in Dutchess County, and Provence of New York, Nov. 19, 1774, being well in health, my memory good and understanding sound.... To my son, John Tripp, one gun which did belong to his father; to my son, Samuel Tripp, all my lands and all my cretors of all kinds; also, all outdoor movable estate, and one coat that was his grandfathers ... my great Bible". I order him to pay all my just debts.

"Unto daughter, Rebekah Deuel, one bed; to daughter Phebe Tripp one bed, that which the ticken is linning and wool wove plain."

The daughter Mercy received: "the bed I commonly loge in and furniture and my brass cittle and best table and all my worsted and linning cloth that is not made up into clothes; one silver spoon and my looking glass." To Samuel were duly left "all debts due" and all money. Samuel was made executor. Caleb, Philip and Esick Mosier were witnesses. Made November 19, 1774. Susannah was the widow of Timothy, who md. Susanna Wilbor.

Mr. Randall in his study of the James line, made one serious error which he would not have made had he seen Richard Tripp's will. For he has transferred the lines of Israel, son of Richard, complete to the James line. The recurring name of Richard and Jonathan in Israel's descending lines gives the clue.

The fact that there were two Israels (hard to differentiate, from the few facts known) in the Hudson Valley at the same time, no doubt led the more easily to this error.

Will of William Tripp of Washington, of one of the early lines between New York and Rhode Island. It was signed November 25, 1807, and states that Samuel Tripp, who is made co-executor with the wife, is his brother-in-law.

"I, William Tripp of Dutchess County and State of New York.." "I give and bequeath to my wife Phebe, the use of all my real and personal estate as long as she remains my widow. She is to pay three of my daughters, viz., Rebecca, Margaret and Marther. (To make them equal to the two married-- and portioned daughters. C.S.V.) After decease of my wife, my executor, Samuel Tripp, is to sell all real and personal estate, and within one year of her decease, $100. is to be paid to each of my daughters, viz., Ruth, Phebe, Rebecca, Margaret and Marther. Item: I give and bequeath to three of my sons, viz., Job, Timothy and Stephen, $100 to each of them." (These being paid) "give to my <u>four</u> sons, viz., <u>Job</u>, <u>Timothy</u>, <u>William</u> and <u>Stephen</u>, all my estate, real and personal, of all kinds whatsoever: to be equally divided between them four." Executors, wife Phebe, with Samuel Tripp. Witnesses, David White, Silas White, and Silas Deuel. This testator, son of William and Ruth (Mosher) Tripp, was born Feb. 27, 1736-7. His sisters were Desire, Ruth, Martha, Abigail, Lydia. His brothers were Jonathan and Elijah.

<u>WILL OF TRIPP MOSIER</u>.

Preamble: "I Tripp Mosher, of the township of Washington, county of Dutchess, State of New York, believing it right and necessary to ordain this my last will and testament."

The will mentions the wife, "who was Mary Wing"; grandsons William and Henry Marriott, and granddaughters, Margaret and Elizabeth Marriott, each of whom receives a feather-bed and bedstead. The chief part of the estate is to be held by the executors, as trustees, for his daughter Charity, and after her, her heirs; the sons to have double the portion of the daughters. "The clothes press I had made for her grand-mother"-- Elizabeth (Haight) Tripp, his former wife-- goes to Mary Marriott. Emphasis is placed on a

pre-marriage contract made between Tripp and his second wife, Mary, "bearing date the 29th day of the seventh month, 1816, and the heirs are directed to "perform" this contract. "All cloth she has made, and all on hand" shall go to Mary in lieu of right of dower. Henry Marriott is named as an executor. Philip Hoag and Mary Carpenter are witnesses. Tripp Mosier died 184-. The Marriotts were Charity's children, his grandchildren through the first wife.

1786 WILL OF CALEB MOSHER.

"Caleb Mosher, of Charlotte Precinct.. unto my beloved wife Elizabeth, all my household goods, and after her decease.. to my three daughters, Martha Palmer, Abigail Fintch and Elizabeth Reynolds." Abigail and Elizabeth receive also a cow, each. "Unto my sons, namely Tripp, Philip, Samuel, Esek and Israel Mosher all the farm whereon I now dwell, with the mills, profits, privileges and appurtenances.. forever." The rest was to be divided, each paying the mother £4 a year, "or the value thereof in gold or silver, during her natural life, in lieu of her dowry" in addition to providing for her "a comfortable room". Samuel is to pay each of the three daughters £15, and Tripp and Esek are made executors. Benjamin Church, William White and Ira Gardner witness this will on the "eighth day of second month", 1786. Proved September 5, 1793. (These Mosher wills are introduced because of the fact that they furnish evidence in the Tripp Mosier tangle. C.S.V.)

INDENTURES OF WILLIAM OF WASHINGTON'S HEIRS.

(1833) No. 51- 75. This Indenture says distinctly that these who sell are the children and heirs of Stephen, deceased, and grandchildren of William, deceased. The land conveyed was in Wash'n. Twp. William's Will was made in 1807. "The children and grandchil-

dren of William, deceased, and the children of Stephen, deceased being the grandchildren of William, of Washington; Job Tripp and Sarah, his wife, Schoharie twp., Schoharie Co.; Ruth, widow of Bardine Mosher; John T. Tripp and wife Margaret, and Joseph Wood and wife, Martha (the three of Wash'n. and sisters to Job) with Gurdon Tripp, Rufus, Pamela, Phoebe, Lewis, and William (all now or late of the town of Stanford, Du. Co., N.Y. and all Tripps); James Tripp of Danby, Tompkins Co., N. Y., and others, first part". The Gurdon group are described as the children and heirs-at-law of Stephen Tripp. All of those of the first part, who sell, are called "children, representatives and heirs-at-law of William Tripp, late of said town of Washington, dec'd., and each entitled to share in the real estate of William Tripp in proportion following, to-wit: Job, about one undivided third part, etc." The children of William, son of William (both are deceased) not concerned in 51-75 were: Polly Page, Betsey, wife of James Fuller, Henry, Saul, Sarah, Stephen, and Harris, who do not sign. There were 16 signers.

(1833) 51-345,- the Division is of the estate of William, dec'd. The whole group are here described as "Children and heirs-at-law to certain undivided rights and shares in the real estate of William Tripp, deceased, late of the town of Washington Du. Co." Stephen is called "of Worthington, Co. Columbia".

1883. A petition, dated April 26, from Mary Tripp, widow of Benajah Tripp, of the town of Tyre, in Seneca County names next of kin. These are: Asa Tripp, residing in the State of Arkansas; June Crump, Sheboygan, Mich.; Samuel Tripp, Kalamazoo, Mich.; John W. Tripp, Warren, Pennsylvania, and Robert Tripp, Tyre, New York.

1808- 9, WILL, ISAAC D. TRIPP.

This will was made in the town of Milton, Cayuga County. Hannah Tripp was executrix, and James Bishop executor. References are to wife Hannah, and seven children. The sons are Henry, Hiram, Daniel and John; the daughters, Sally, Susan and Ann. Dean says this Isaac was probably the son of Henry Dow Tripp and born in 1767.

1822. WILL OF BENJAMIN TRIPP OF GALWAY.

This town is near the western border of Saratoga County, where Benjamin settled early. The will mentions by name eight daughters. To seven of these: Eunice Gage; Sarah Tripp; Betsey Freeman; Bridget Hampstead; Anna Bennett; Phebe Higson; Hannah Miller, it gives one dollar each. Between the two sons, Charles and William, Benjamin's wearing apparel is divided. All else goes to the remaining daughter, Ruth Tripp, for life, "for which consideration I order my daughter Ruth to support her mother in a reasonable and careful manner, during natural life."

TRIPP INDENTURES, PETITIONS, ETC.

Ordinance. Our perception of the smallness of the "acorns" from which develop monster "oaks" may be quickened by the text of one of the New Amsterdam ordinances. On July 7, 1691 it was "ordered that the poisonous and stinking weeds before every one's door be forthwith plucked up; upon forfeiture of three shillings for the neglect thereof". What if New Amsterdam that was had known she was to become New York City of the Now?

The right of Petition to those in power showed no lapse through lack of use, in early Colonial days; or even in much later periods.

Samuel Tripe, for instance, was one of fifty New Hampshire

signers of 1748, asking for a land grant at Winnepesioky Pond". This is surely the Winnepeseogee Lake which vexed our childish souls, and perhaps there is, from some viewpoints, little choice in these spellings.

In 1788, a Benjamin Tripp put in a petition (with 10 others) asking for a block of land bounded on the west by the township of Cambridge, Washington County, and south by the Van Curler Patent, etc. In 1789 he received a certificate of Surveyor-General that no caveat had been filed or entered that would frustrate his plans. Two were filed late in 1789, but were withdrawn, later. The Return of Survey on October 13 of that year dealt with eleven lots, in all 153 1/2 acres, lying on the east side of Cambridge, and to the north of Van Corlear's Patent (White Creek and Jackson, Washington Co.) Cal. Land Papers; some records in Secretary of State's office, also.

A settlers' Petition, under date of April, 1779, shows the straits of the settlers of the Saratoga District, while the McCrea name links it tragically with history. It was from freeholders, "residents of Saratoga in the County of Albany". Prefacing themselves as "greatly distressed by the calamities of war", they ask for better defense. The appended signatures were of John McCrea, Samuel McCrea, Peleg Tripp, Jacob Van Shaick and seventy-five others.

Recorded Aug. 23, 1812, Joseph Tripp of the town of Claverack, Columbia Co., New York, farmer, and Eleanor, wife, parties of the first part, sell a "parcel, tract, or farm in the town of Claverack" containing nine acres and two roods. John Howard of the city of New York, shipmaster, was the grantee. Consideration, $500. This should be Richard and Ann's son or grandson.

Another grant of the same, signed Joseph Tripp, Nelly Tripp, was of 50 acres. Made August 17, 1812; consideration $1500.

Indenture between Elizabeth Worth, David R. Worth and Elizabeth,

wife, Walter F. Worth, and Caty,wife, Joseph Worth and Marian wife, Benjamin Tripp and Sarah wife, of De Ruyter, in County Madison, and John P. Peterson and Anna wife of the town of Lincklaen, County Chenango, all of the first part, who convey property to Joseph Nye, April 2, 1837-- land in De Ruyter, part of Lot No. 35. Consid'n $3680. These are evidently heirs to the property sold.

A deed records the conveyance, by Richard Tripp and Ellen, wife, Israel Tripp and Hannah Jane, wife, Lyman Tripp and Eliza, wife, Mary Nash, Ann Watson, Joseph D. Tripp, John Van Dyke Tripp, all devisees under the will of John Van Dyke Tripp, late of de Ruyter, dec'd, all of the first part, who sell to James Whitford a parcel in de Ruyter. Signed by all the above named grantees. Date of December 15, 1853. This Ellen is not Nelly Delamater. These are the heirs at law of John Van Dyke Tripp.

Indenture 6- 35, shows Abiel Tripp and Hannah, wife, of Lisle, Broome County, New York, of the first part, conveying to Thos. Reynolds, land in Lisle. This was a part of Lot 53, 22 1/2 acres in the S. west corner. Consideration $94. The date was July 5, 1817. An Abiel Tripp married Hannah Mosher, March 29, 1770. Is this he?

Among the more interesting of the administration petitions are two by an heir; he being the father, bereft of two sons, who seem not to have married. In one of these petitions Elisha Tripp of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., represents himself as the father and only legal heir, "duly appointed adm'r of the estate of Evert Tripp, who died a natural death" in the year 1841, at Savannah, Ga. Petition filed February 22, 1845?

In the other petition he was "Elisha Tripp of the town of Poughkeepsie, county Dutchess, father of Elisha Tripp Jr., deceased, who died a natural death on or about the latter part of November, in

the town of Washington, Dutchess Co." Elisha was also the only legal heir entitled to an interest in his estate. The bond was $520. Before death, Evert had been resident in Savannah, but died "being on a voyage at sea". (Date perhaps 1841.)

Oct. 8, 1789. On this date, says a note lacking location, Elijah Tripp filed a bond as Administrator to William Tripp, a Shipwright. Appears to be a Dutchess County Record. The earliest New York Elijah known to me. This was William A., of Rhinebeck. He, too, is in the line of William of Washington, thro Timothy.

Sept. 25, 1810. Sarah Tripp renounces her right as adm'r of estate of "late husband, William Tripp", and requests that Anna Deuel serve in her stead. (Dutchess County.) Anna filed her bond Sept. 25, 1810, nine days after William's death. These are listed as of Poughkeepsie.

Deed No. 36- 402, of 1851, states that Ephraim D. Tripp and Sally wife of Conklin, Broome County, New York are grantors to Albert P. Spofford. The parcel is part of a farm which Ephraim then occupied. Consideration $80. An Ephraim D., son of Benjamin, was of Broome, Chenango County, in 1835. (Philip, also, was a grantor in Broome County in 1847, selling a parcel in the city of Binghamton.) Ephraim D. and Sally, wife, sell later to William Monfort of Silver Lake, Pennsylvania, land in Chenango: 90 acres, in the N.W. cor. of Lot 4, a subdiv. of the fourth tract in Sydney township, excepting land previously sold to Spofford. These grantors are here called "of Chenango, Broome County". Date perhaps near 1860. Sally, alone, sells in 1871 as of Conklin.

William Tripp and Ross Indenture: A third Dutchess Co. Indenture, featuring a William Tripp, was made May 5, 1789. It "witnesseth: that I, Joseph Ross, of Pawlingtown, Du. Co., N.Y., for a consideration of 600 pounds, to me in hand paid have granted

William Tripp of Wyoming in the state of Penna., one tract of land, lying and being on the Oblong, and part of the Lot, No. 43, beginning on the N.W., by a road and stake and heap of stones by Foster's farm; running S., E., and S. etc. to Benj. Thomas's land and containing 110 acres and 22 rods, house, barn, orchards, timber, fences, and all privileges. The deed was acknowledged before Lepha Platt, of Du. Co.

William Tripp and Lydia Lawton marriage intention Sept. 19, 1761. The sole William whose birth date fits the case, was born in 1737, the son of William and Ruth (Mosher) Tripp. He married: (1) Lydia Lawton, (2) Phebe Tripp. He was of Joseph's line. Sons Stephen and William predeceased him.

On Feb. 13, 1845, Abiel Tripp of Chenango, Broome Co., New York, bought land in Chenango "whereon said Abiel now lives", 100 acres, "known as Lot No. 64 in the manor of Freonia (Fredonia?) or Cooper's Patent, so called". Averill, an absentee, sold this parcel through his Attorney, Waterman.

The first Timothy Tripp, in Dutchess county in 1738, had family supporters, one of whom was Abiel Tripp from Rhode Island, his brother-in-law, as well as cousin; 1738 is his deed date.

In April, 1854, Susanna Jane Tripp and Joseph J. F. Tripp granted land in Cooper's Patent, Chenango, part of Lot 76, to Peter I. L. Coon; for $40.

On April 29, 1888, Merton F. Tripp, and Sarah L., wife, sold a parcel in the town of Pitcher, Chenango Co., once part of two townships 142 and 143: which became de Ruyter, if we understand aright.

SOME WILLS THAT AFFECT TRIPPS WIDELY.

An unassuming will of a Rhode Island Justice of the Peace, William Spencer,-- a will which was not even very long, was one of the most wide-reaching, for it helped to settle the descent of virtually all citizens of the state of Pennsylvania, who were born Tripps. Also, it helped greatly to settle the question of Isaac Tripp's three marriages, one of which William Spencer himself performed. Pennsylvania Tripps were nearly all from this first Isaac. They went out over the entire United States, and at this late date, they want to know their ancestry.

Written after 1735, when Samuel was born, and apparently before the 1736 date on which Ruth was born, and naming Sarah, Job and Samuel as his own grandchildren, it has forever settled some questions which could never have been settled without its facts.

An English will which was long ago published, yet whose provisions seem to have been utterly ignored, was that of Peregrine White, the first English child born in New England. This will, written in 1704, for or by Lieutenant Peregrine White, is said to mention "my four children, Jonathan, Sarah, Peregrine and Mercy". This son, Peregrine married Susannah Sherman in 1685. The mother was Sarah (Bassett) White. "Sarah, the third child, was born in 1704, and married Job Tripp in 1722". The second son of Job and Sarah (White) Tripp was named Peregrine. The name ran the gamut in spelling from Perigrine to Perigriene, and at last to Perry Green. The Marshfield record of the birth of his child makes Jonathan the son of Perigen and Sarah White, and Jonathan himself brought the name for recording.

An additional pointer toward the White descent for Tripps appears in the name of Charity, great grand-daughter of Job and Sarah (White) Tripp's daughter, Mehitabel, who was named Charity White

Tripp.

The will of Richard Tripp of Spencertown in Hillsdale, Columbia County, New York, is another sifter of pretensions, and of wide importance to descendants of the Hudson Valley Tripps. A virtual key to Tripp Ancestry, it is simple and straightforward in its provisions, and our abstract, though rather brief, covers the ground.

"To my loving wife, her maintenance with her son, Israel Tripp (for which use the sum of £305 was set aside) to be kept "in his hands during life". Also, I give unto my son, Richard, eight shillings for the whole of his portion out of my estate; also, I give and bequeath to the heirs of my son Smiten Tripp and my sons, John, Israel, Benjamin and Jonathan Tripp, all the remaining part of £305, share and share alike. I order that my son John's portion be put into the hands of John Burtis, to be dealt to him if he stands in need of it; if not, to be divided among his first wife's children, after her decease, share and share alike; also, after my decease and my wife's, I give and bequeath all my movable estate to my six daughters. Signed, January 12, 1802; Proved March 25, 1809. (Names of daughters not given; nor personal name of wife. Richard was married twice. We note that he says of the relict that Israel is "her son".

The petition for proof of will of Smiton Tripp (named in Richard's will) gives the names of seven more descendants of Richard Tripp. Admn. of Will of Smiton Tripp, Clinton: Mention of Margaret, wife; Jacob W.Tripp; Philip H. Bonesteel, and Phebe Ann, wife; George C. Tripp, Rhinebeck; Rebecca Tripp of Clinton Corners; Joshua Barnes and Hannah, wife, Pleasant Valley; Robert Smith and Margaret wife, Washington township; Edward Weed and Susan Mary, wife, Clinton. "All heirs and next of kin to Smiton Tripp, dec'd. "who died on or about Dec. 2, 1848 in the town of Clinton", says the petition for

proof, of S. Vincent Tripp, who (with Stephen Holmes and George Ham) was Co-Executor. Will dated Aug. 7, 1847.

An abstract from the will of Richard Vincent, very recently published, shows him preparing for his childrens' future, in Beekman town, May 26, 1788. He bequeaths to wife Rachael, sons Reynolds and Vincent Trebout, Grandsons Joseph Leonard and Richard, sons of Leonard, and daughter Affey. Provision was made also for daughters Hannah, Rachel, Elizabeth, Jemina and Margaret, and for Richard Hunt, son of a daughter Mary. The executors were sons Reynolds and Vincent and son-in-law Smeton Tripp. Probate was of March 16, 1789. (Smiton Smiten and Smeton: spellings found in the records.) The Vincents were of Union Vale, also.

Will of Ezekiel Tripp of Duanesburgh. Ezekiel's will provides first for his daughters, dividing among them the household furniture, and giving them $150 each; Sarah (Tripp) Finch's children are to divide her share; while the others, Mary Mosher, Susanna Briggs, and Delany Lester inherit direct. Four sons are named. "To son Benjamin, that part of the homestead situated southwardly of the old Schoharie road; to son Jonathan E., that part situated northwardly from the Schoharie Road, in consideration that he pays the above legacies to my daughters (to each $150). My son Ezekiel to receive my two-life lease farm, 50 acres in the town of Broome, Schoharie County". To son Weedon $250 went direct in cash; while everything else "of what nature soever" was to be divided among the four sons. To this will there were four witnesses: Abraham Carpenter; William Willcox; David Mosher; David Wing. Benjamin and Jonathan E. of the sons, were made executors.

WILL OF WILLIAM TRIPP OF QUEENSBURY

I, William Tripp of the town of Queensbury, state of New York,

yeoman, this second day of the third month in the year of our Lord, One thousand, seven-hundred and eighty-nine, do make and declare this my last will and testament, revoking all other and former wills, in manner and form following, viz.,

I do first appoint all my debts and funeral expenses to be paid out of my real and personal estate, by my executors, hereafter named.

I give unto my two well-beloved sons, Jonathan and James, one hundred acres of land, off of the south end of my farm on which I now live, in equal division between them.

I give unto my well-beloved son, Thomas, all the obligations which I have received of Augustus Odle for 50 acres of land off the n.w. corner of my said farm.

I give unto my well-beloved wife all the remaining part of my farm, untill my beloved son, William becomes of lawful age, with all my stock and farming utensils,-if she remains my widow so long, and then to be equally divided between her and my son William; but if she should marry or decease before he is of age, it is my will that it should be converted to the best use for him, at the discretion of my executors, until he come of lawful age, and then to be given to him as his own estate. But if she should live untill he is of age, it is my will that at her marriage or decease, that William should have all that I have given to her, except all my housel furniture which I give to her at her own disposal, but if William should decease before he is of lawful age and without heirs, it is my will that, at the marriage or decease of my wife that all that I have given to her or to William, except the housel furniture be divided between the rest of my sons, aforesaid.

And lastly I do apoint my wife, Lois Tripp, and George Southwick executors of this, my last will and testament.

David, Rachel and Philip Ferriss, witness.

At the time of probate of this document, Rachel Ferriss, one of the subscribing witnesses, being sworn, testified that she "did see William Tripp sign and seal the preceding instrument.." and heard him publish and declare the same as and for his last will and testament, etc., etc., etc.

Pardon Tripp's will, made in 1882, when he was 58 years of age and upwards, names wife Zenith D., son, Ira B. Tripp and daughter Sarah Durfee, with son-in-law, Ira B. Durfee an executor.

Zenith D. Tripp, S. Cambridge, New York, was a witness. Recorded Feb. 9, 1886.

Though he died unmarried, Philip Tripp of Kirkwood, Broome Co., N.Y. in 1884 made a will which touched seven states. It ordered the estate divided into five parts, one to brother Abiel's children (James H. Tripp, Ruth A. Meeker, Lydia Gage, Elsa Van Patten and Josephine Shufelt); one to "my deceast sister, Mary Coon's children-- Laurence and Mary Coon and Ruth Layton; one to the children of each of my deceased brothers, Admiral, Elihu and Seneca". Byron Layton of Kirkland and Edmond Barlow, were made executors.

In connection with the probate of this will was a citation to Lydia White, Isaac Tripp at Deposit, N. Y., Julius Tripp, Julia Hall, Mary Westfall, Hooper Tripp at Famewood, Ulster Co., N. Y. and Ruth Pelham, at Fremont Center.

The Petition for proof was from Albert Tripp, Winona, Minn.; Lydia Gage, Storm Lake, Iowa; Emma Banes, Little Rock, Ill.; George Tripp, Fasset's, Bradford Co., Pa.; Mary E. Titus, Conneaut, O.; Laurence Coon, Pittsfield, Warren Co., Pa.; Job Tripp, Little Rock, Ill.; Peter Tripp, Kane, McKean Co., Pa.; Laura Risley, Conneaut, O.; who are described as "necessary parties to this proceeding",

or final settlement of estate.

WILL OF THOMAS TRIPP, CAYUGA COUNTY

This New York State will, made by Thomas, "late of the town of Aurelius, Cayuga County" is most important because he was the son of the first William Tripp, son of the first Job. It gave all property "to grand-children: To William Tripp, Thomas Tripp, Henry Tripp and Ira Tripp, children of my son Thomas Tripp deceased, my farm land, town of Princetown, County of Schenectady, on condition that they exonerate my estate from all claims by reason of $1,000 received by me in lieu of or for the personal property of my son Thomas deceased, and keep harmless and indemnified my son-in-law, Stephen Tallman (surety for me to obtain guardianship for the children of my son Thomas.) Further, to my grandson, John Waldo, son of my daughter Catherine, deceased, all the remaining part of my estate, both real and personal, etc." This will was written May 24, 1820. The testator was Thomas, son of William (of Exeter, Rhode Island) and Mary (Willcox) Tripp, who was born in 1740. (Peleg's line)

DE RUYTER AND OTHER WILLS

The importance of the name Richard in the decades following Richard Tripp who died in the Hudson Valley in 1809, and the presence of near a dozen Tripps bearing the names of sons of this first Richard, should be convincing as to the fact that this is his group. The Richard who died in Greene County was undoubtedly his son. The boys who went to De Ruyter were surely his sons, and the sons of his son Israel who also died in 1809; Smeton's descendants in several lines remaining in the Hudson Valley.

Joseph Tripp bought Madison County land in 1814; Benjamin, his brother, bought there 1816.

The last will and testament of Benjamin Tripp of de Ruyter, made 16th of 5th month, 1836, and recorded after proof in 1841:

To beloved wife Sarah, use of all property, to bring up the children until the youngest child "shall come of age". After this, the use of 1/3 for life, in lieu of dower; two thirds to be divided: to my three sons, William, Henry and Aaron $100 each; to each of my five daughters Anna, Hepsbeth, Phebe, Mary and Catharine $50 each. The remainder in the same proportion. Made in the presence of Jonathan Tripp et al.

Last will of Richard Tripp, town of Madison, County of Madison. -- To beloved wife, Abigail, the use of all real and personal. The will names, besides the wife, only a "beloved daughter, Clarinda Tripp and her heirs". Made April 7, 1848. He was not John Van Dyke's Richard, as he was living in 1853; nor was he Joseph's Richard, still living in 1859. Probably not the son of Nelly and Joseph, whom he predeceased.

WILL OF JOSEPH TRIPP (DE RUYTER)

On February 1, 1859, Benjamin Tripp, an executor, applied for proof. The petition included the names of the widow, Nelly Tripp; Richard Tripp; Sally Burdick; James D. Tripp; Deborah Tripp; Mary Tripp; and Benjamin: all next of kin to the testator. Special attention was given to "my unfortunate daughter, Deborah Tripp", with careful directions as to her welfare. To Benjamin were given all farming utensils: An extended will, made February 12, 1857. Brother Jonathan an executor, with son Benjamin and wife Nelly.

Here we have the will of Joseph, husband of Nelly Delamater, whom we find first in the Hudson Valley and later selling their real estate in 1812, evidently in preparation for removal, in 1814.

Then we have the wills of two Richard Tripps of de Ruyter of 1848 and 1855: showing three Richards, the third still living in 1859, and son of Joseph, who was himself the gr. son of Richard of Hillsdale (not named in his will) and is just deceased; Benjamin having died earlier.

The importance of this name of the New York Founder of the family line, occurring repeatedly in the decades following the first Richard's death in the Hudson Valley in 1809 cannot be over-estimated; and the presence of five Tripps bearing the names of five of the six sons of Richard makes the proof as strong as presumptive proof can be, that these are chiefly descendants of Richard Tripp and Ann (Brownell) Tripp, of Spencertown.

The Richard who died in Greene County was undoubtedly Richard's son. We have indeed no clear proof that he died there. Descendants say he "went back there" from near Albany.

Inasmuch as the widow Sarah is on the Friends' books of record as going to Madison County, 1815 it is probable that these are at least in part the children of Israel and Sarah; Israel the husband dying in Claverack about three years earlier.

Smeton's descendants remained in Union Vale, at Clinton, where the first Smeton lived, and raised a large family. Smeton - Vincent, George and Leonard are noticed by biographers of the Valley.

This placing of Joseph and Nelly and their kindred is far from agreeing with that of the compiler of the James Tripp book. I happen to know that much careful work was put upon this line; but I think Mr. R. could not have seen the will of Richard Tripp of Spencertown.

Petition for Probate, Will of Richard Tripp of Madison dec'd. On the 5th of Nov. 1855, Rachel Tripp, widow of Richard Tripp, late of Madison, in County of Madison, deceased, sole executrix,

asks probate; Morrisville, Jan. 12, 1856.

Citation is to Ann Simmons; Lydia Adams; Edmund Tripp; Rachel Beach; Ira Tripp; Clarinda Tripp; Eliza Clark; Emily Lont (?).

Re Pardon Tripp petition. Mar. 17, 1848. Adm'n. The People to Eunice Tripp and Pardon Tripp of Cambridge in County Washington: Harvey Tripp, late of Cambridge having died intestate these two were granted Adm'n. Eunice was his widow. The children were Pardon Tripp and John S. Tripp, both of Cambridge. One Pardon Tripp was a minister.

Adm'n., (1- 201). The People.. to Solomon Thurston, a creditor of Caleb Tripp, late of the town of Thurman, in the county of Washington, etc. Thurston was made administrator to take Inventory of and sell Caleb's estate, chattels, etc. and pay debts. Appointment sealed Dec. 18, 1810, and of our Independence the 35th.

A note of later record says: Solomon Thurston has delivered up the letter granted to him, and the administration has been granted to Daniel Tripp, son of Caleb Tripp deceased, Feb. 19, 1811.

The last will and testament of Isaac Tripp of Floyd, Oneida Co., made Ju. 27, 1864. To "sons Franklin, Orris B.; daughters Julia Ann Brown, wife of Montague G. Brown, Jeannette, and Helen, all my property".

Her brother, Septimus, of Freetown, Cortland Co., to be Trustee for said Helen. The testator explains that he has "made advances to my sons Henderson, William, Septimus, Isaac Jr. and Lafayette heretofore, to the full amount that I deem their just proportion of ıy estate"-- which is the reason they are not named as legatees, in this will. Orris B. and, Septimus named as executors. Two codicils. Ja. 28, 1867. Isaac was son to William, the Pensioner. Franklin lived longest.

Will of Cogswell R. Tripp, New York. This is a Seneca County will (1888) of the village of Seneca Falls. It gives use of all real and personal to wife Lucy, with power to deed or mortgage the estate if the use be insufficient for support. After Lucy's death, all to be divided among heirs, one-fourth each to a son, Charles Tripp; a daughter Ann Eliza Cook; Ella Tripp, daughter of Lewis J. Tripp; Myrtie Tripp, wife of Stephen Tripp. The executor was Lewis J. Tripp. (See William of Cape Cod.)

Peleg (1.) Tripp willed to his wife, Anne (Sisson) Tripp, (as executor) giving her part of the house, 1/3 of the "Great Orchard", and 14 acres besides, with £18 cash yearly to be paid by son Job, who, after the English fashion was chief heir. This is Job "of Newport", who was to receive "the rest of the land where I dwell, he paying rents and legacies, and, at death of my wife, he to have the Great Scales, weights and bed", besides other lands. Job must have been about 40 when Peleg died (January 13, 1714).

The will of Samuel Tripp of Providence, Rhode Island, who seems to be the Captain Samuel who married Mary Crawford, gives both real and personal to "loving wife, Mary Tripp", during widowhood. All the rest to his children, named as Joanna, Samuel Grafton, Bernon, Mary, John, who married a Crawford, and Sarah. Samuel Tripe was the sole Samuel in Providence, 1774. It is believed that he was from the Maine group of Sylvanus. This census showed Samuel to have a family of 14. A connection may be suspected between him and William, of Nova Scotia, Cape Cod, and Cicero, New York.

Noah made the earliest Tripp will found in Buffalo; who left to wife, Anna, his house, furniture and homestead farm of 200 acres, part of Lot 54, and all the personal property. At her death all was to be divided equally among the children, "except that Merit N. Tripp, my grandson, is to have $200 out of Hiram's share". The

children in order as named, were Mary C., Hiram C., Henry L. and Sylvia A. "Henry L.'s portion shall go to Henry Clark Tripp, my grandson (at 21) unless he die without children". Sylvia and Hiram were made executors.

The will of Thomas Diamond, 1707, Star Island, "one of ye Isles of Shoals in ye province of New Hampshire, fisherman, etc., etc. To cousin Margett Tripe, daughter of my brother, Will Diamond, ye sum of twenty pounds."

RE OLYFFE AND JOHN TRYPPE

The quaintness of the material admits a chancery plea anent a claimed will of Robert Tryppe, of Brentwood, Essex, England, to place here. Olyffe Tryppe, widow of this Robert, makes complaint against her son and a tenant, and begs relief. Queen Elizabeth and King Richard III are named. We note especially the meekness of Clyffe (Olive). Quite unlike Olive of Tyre; or the later Olive.

Her appeal is "To the Rev. Fader in God, John, Byshoppe of Lincoln, Chancellor of England"; wherein she "meekly showeth unto your good and gracious lordship, your poor and continual oratrice, late the wfy of Robt. Tryppe, widow, that where the seid Robt. by his lyfe being seased of a mese and gardyn, lying in Brentwood... as of fee and so being seased thereof, infeffed John Chevin and John Lytman, yet alive, to have to theym and theyr heyres in fee... which Robert Aft'ward made his last will that the said mese and gardeyn shuld be sould and the money thereof comyng to be disposed of by his executors, as in the seid will more plainly is conteyned: for the contentacion of his dettes, and in other deeds of Charyte for the well of his soule... thereupon made the seid Olyffe his executrice and dyed. And it is so, gracious lord, that your said oratrice often tymes since the deth of the seid Robert, late her husband, hath required the seid John and John to make unto her a

state (statement?) of the seid mese and gardeyn.. which to do they utt'ly refused, and yet do, etc."

The meek oratrice pleads that a writ be laid upon the said Johns commanding them to appear and right this wrong. John's answer was that he knew nothing about the matter, except what Robert Tryppe had said; or of any will. But, he stated, "There is one John Tryppe of London, fysshemonger, which is in full lyff and is son and next heir of the forceid Robert Tryppe-- the which John claimeth the said mese and gardeyn". He asks that the matter be laid upon this John.

The said John, being found, claimed that he and only he was the heir and that he knew of no will, and asked that the estate be adjudged to him. At this impasse we leave them. Possibly the estate was entailed to the son.

Job (William) Tripp b. Oct. 16, 1762, md. c. 1788, Lydia White, dau. of Jesse. His 1st ch. Job, was b. 1789. Clarinda b. May 14, 1790; William, Nov. 24, 1791; Susanna, April 11, 1795; Deborah, Feb.2, 1797; Lawton, Feb. 21, 1799; Phebe, May 5, 1801; Sarah, Mar. 7, 1803, complete the known family. How long Lydia lived is not known. Job has "wife Sarah" when he first comes actively before us, aside from the indenture of 1783, in which he mentions "my honored grandfather, John Lawton". He was then probably unmarried. These records are from the family.

Corinth and Hadley, Sar. Co., were f'd from Greenfield and Northumberland. In the latter, in 1800, were located Lott, Benjamin and Ebenezer Tripp, descendants of Ebenezer and Katharine Tripp. A Thomas was in Corinth, later.

Benjamin (Lott) of Parma, Monroe Co., New York, active to 1872. Will, made Jan. 4, 1872, proved April 16, 1872, at the age of 74, bequeaths "all real estate, and pers'l property of what nature and

kind soever, to my wife, Hannah Tripp, to be used and enjoyed by her during the term of her natural life, with full control of the same, to dispose of as she shall deem proper..

"Immediately after her death, I give and bequeath to my children, Sylvester P. Tripp, Henry Tripp, Alvina Meyers, Lydia Trawant (?) and Amanda Pryor, to be divided equally, between them, share and share alike." (All the estate.) Hannah and Sylvester were to execute this will. There is a hint that Hannah was a Pryor.

The will of Cook Howland of Beekman Precinct bears date of July 25, 1780. In active service of their generation, in that year, we find Smiton Tripp and Hannah Tripp witnessing this will. Eight years later, Richard Vincent, writing his will, named his son-in-law Smeton Tripp.

1828. WILL OF BENJAMIN TRIPP OF DUANESBURGH, N. Y.

This will gives "to son Giles Tripp a parcel of land given me by my father Ezekiel Tripp. To my son, Ephraim D. Tripp, $500; to my son Silas Tripp all the rest and remainder of the real estate and personal. In consequence of this, he is to pay my several daughters the sums hereinafter named: To Mary and Hannah, each $80; my other daughters, Margery and Ruth, Charlotty and Pameley, the same. I also give my daughter Patience $10." Silas was also to maintain and support the wife, Hannah, for life. Silas was made "lawful executor".

1888 WILL OF CAROLINE S.H. TRIPP, NEW YORK CITY.

This will was proved May 12, 1791. Bequests were to an adopted daughter; to nephew Ervin W. Preble and Eliza his wife; to Charles E. Tripp, brother of Sarah Caroline Tripp of Hebron, Maine. One of the bequests was "a dessert spoon which was a present to my

daughter, Ann Sarah S.C. Tripp, from my mother."

In connection with the probate of the will of William Tripp September 25, 1835, he is referred to as "late of Poughkeepsie". William died September 16, nine days before the act of settlement. The fact that Anna Deuel gave the administrator's bond shows this to be the third or fourth localization of a single William; as William of Wyoming; William of Pawlingtown; William of Poughkeepsie. Evidently he was one of the unplaced William Tripps of Pennsylvania. But if of the first Isaac, he could scarcely have been of the earliest children.

ENGLISH WILLS OF INTEREST TO TRIPPS.

The will of Alice Tripp, wife of John, of Chipping Wycombe, Bucks County, Eng. was offered for proof by two "kinsmen" Job Colter and Zachary White. Samuel Tripp was of Chipping Wycombe.

In 1657, Mrs. Jane Tripp, widow of William Tripp the younger, of Barton, Lincolnshire, deceased, offered for proof the will of William Hall. There is mention in William's will of a daughter, Frances Hall, under 21; of brothers Anthony and John Hall; of sister Mary, and of an uncle William Hall, whose namesake he probably was. John Hall was a witness. We note here that both Halls and Tripps are in Barton.

The will of James Upton contains Tripp evidences. In it, he mentions granddaughters Mary and Ann Tripp and grandson, James Upton Tripp. Kindred records show that Ann Upton, of James, married John Tripp Esq., a barrister-at-law. Burke's Landed Gentry is authority for this statement: "from him descended the Tripps of "Huntspill"; which last are credited with an offshoot at Bristol, in the next county. This, in turn, claims a goodly line of Tripps of Amsterdam, etc. in Holland.

Very lone are the Tripps who flit through the early pages of English published history. A single deed of 1325 names one Thomas Tripp and his son Thomas. From these the agile genealogist has been obliged to take, as it were, a flying leap; the chasm bridged only by the words "from whom descended John Trippe of Sandwich and Sellinges".

The will of this John ("John" appeared in virtually every generation as the heir to the estate) with date of Nov. 29, 1543, names two sons of the testator: another John and a Henry. This son John became the vice marshal of Calais, France, while England still held that prize of history.

Near this time and just afterward, four Tripp wills were recorded in the Prerogative Court. In 1558- 9, that of Thomas Tripp is recorded; in 1567- 8 that of a William; in 1549- 50 the will of a Robert Tripp; in 1604 again that of a Thomas. A contemporary record notes that Mr. Thomas Tripp, in Bow Lane, Scolem'r, died June 19, 1604. After 1600, the Tripp records grow comparatively frequent.

Henry Tripp, author, translator, sizar of Pembroke Hall, matriculated at Cambridge University in May, 1562. Becoming a B.A., 1566, and M.A. in 1571, he rose to be a widely known scholar, as well as Rector of two of London's great churches. He remained Rector of St. Faith's until his death, and "was probably identical with the Master Henry Trippe admitted freeman of the Stationers' Company, 1598".

A Reinald (or Reginald) Tripp, doubtless the Reinald of the Vice Marshal, John, married Christian Fielding on May 1, 1580. Not so far from this date, probably, Clare, daughter of John Tripp "of Trapham, in ye parish of Wingham", married William Harfleete. Charles, of John Tripp and Elizabeth More, married, as first wife,

Rose, daughter of Sir Thomas Harfleete, and it is his arms that are featured in that most ancient repository of historic gleanings, "Archaeologia Cantiana", showing that he was Sir Charles Tripp.

In connection with the will of Edward Trippe of Barton, may be noted some kindred items.

John Trippe of Hull, merchant, had a daughter Mary, who married William Long of Barton, Gentleman, about 1667.

Near this time, 5920 acres of commons land was converted "into compact farms". The commissioners then allotted to the trustees of certain land "lately devised by the will of William Tripp" something like 64 acres. "This property belongs to The Blue Coat Charity". Later mention shows that this Charity "now distributes annually thirty-six suits for men and forty dresses for women, and was the bequest of William Tripp in 1679".

At about this time, Edward Frippe (Trippe) and Thomas Trippe appear in connection with the vicarage tithes and W. Empringham; a "terrier" having been "taken for the vicar's tithes".

This was the period when the vicar's living came so strictly from the soil of his parish, that he had a share of two eggs from every hen, turkey and duck therein owned, at Easter; with the tenth swarm of bees, the tenth pound of wool, and of wax, as well as the tenth of all fruits and roots, etc., etc. Most amazing of all, "for every house, for smoke", the vicar's legal tithe was one penny!

ELDER JOHN TRIPP, OF MAINE

One of the few early Tripps of whom we have a reliable and full account is a John of the fourth generation in America, known always as "Elder John". He served the Baptist church of Hebron, Maine, throughout nearly two generations, and left a continuous diary of his activities: "a valued record now held by Colby university

library."

Born in 1761 in old Dartmouth ("now Fairhaven") Massachusetts, March 25, 1761, he came to maturity in Rochester, Plymouth County. Later, he spent five years "on The Vineyard", and ten in Carver; where he was ordained to the ministry.

Elder John's parents, Jesse and Experience (Delano) Tripp were Friends; the mother unusually well educated. Perhaps this explains why, with no schooling until after the age of eleven, he was so much in advance of his "fellow youth" that he had taught school several winters before reaching the age of nineteen, and had become Captain John Tripp, in the Revolutionary struggle.

He himself has said that in 1782 (at twenty-one) while with the learned Dr. Samuel West, for a few weeks only: "My desire for books and information was such as almost to make me insane." On Martha's Vineyard, he had taught school five full years, in the meantime studying alone. Grammar, logic, astronomy, rhetoric, geometry, trigonometry, surveying, metaphysics and theology seem to have been meat and drink and relaxation to him. Self-taught, he became known later, as "a man of extensive learning and information", and was made M.A. of Waterville College. At seventeen, he presented a special petition, drawn up by himself, before the governor, and was successful therewith. In 1778 he saw the burning of New Bedford by the British.

He preached, from the age of twenty-six when he was licensed; was ordained in 1791; "made a missionary journey to Cape Cod" in 1793, and a second in 1794. His ten-year service of the Carver church in his native state completed his preparation for his real field in Hebron, Maine.

A few words from the formal call to Hebron church: "We.. can add but little to your temporal interest. We have subscribed about

one hundred pounds for a settlement (dwelling, etc.) which we freely give to you, providing you comply with our request and continue our minister for such a term as justice would approbate". The regular support, they would give, "as shall appear duly on our part".

In his letter of acceptance, Elder John referring to their offer, met the situation squarely thus: "You suggest in your call that, if I receive your settlement, justice will require that I continue with you some time. This is reasonable, and if you please I will propose that you give me full possession of the said settlement.. <u>if</u> I live in your service twenty years, it shall then be mine without reserve. But if I should live and yet leave you short of twenty years, and am the faulty cause of it myself, I will be under obligation to refund the aforesaid hundred pounds in proportion to the time I lack of tarrying with you twenty years. That is, if I lack fifteen years of tarrying with you twenty years, then I will refund three-quarters of the settlement.. My present view is never to leave you while I live".

The Carver church gave "Elder John our beloved pastor" who had helped to form the little organization-- a "reluctant" though generous and tender send-off, "in fellowship, love and affection".

The very next day, he was installed at Hebron, and for twelve years preached in private houses and barns; covering five near-by towns, "with occasional journeys to the eastward". In 1882, he was made also a "missionary in eastern Maine and New Hampshire", his field extending to Mt. Desert on the east, and as far north as the Canada line.

With all this, a big project took shape within five years of his call; when a building for <u>Hebron Academy</u> was erected (in 1803) with a charter granted in 1804. Deacon William Barrows is known as its "father", and Elder John Tripp was its secretary and counselor

for forty-three years.

The first class graduated from Waterville consisted of two members: George Dana Boardman, of missionary fame, valedictorian, and Ephraim Tripp, salutatorian, (son of Elder John) afterward a tutor in the college, and still later "a teacher of note in the south". Leander was another son of Elder John: physician, and, later, pastor.

Good Elder John once read a discourse in the Academy; through which, he says, "I perceived by experience, as well as opinion, that reading is not preaching".

Elder John was buried within twenty feet of his own pulpit. The tombstone bears this testimony: "A faithful minister of the gospel fifty-six years, and pastor of the first Baptist church in Hebron forty-nine years. Beloved by his people and respected by all who knew him. (Erected by Young men)".

In another part of Maine, Elder William Tripp performed notable service; he, too, being a soldier and giving a son to the army. In Michigan, Elder Henry Tripp seems to have been equally notable and beloved; while in Ohio another Elder William gave seven sons to the country's service in 1861. Elder Henry of Michigan was one of the few northern Tripps of the United States who was not a descendant of John of Portsmouth, but came direct from England; doubtless of the Bristol line, since he came from that locality. Elder William, of the line in Floyd, Oneida County also finished his course as a beloved Michigan preacher of the Word.

SOME TRIPPS OF MAINE (COMPILATION)

On Oct. 9, 1702, a conveyance granted to Sylvanus Trite a bit of real estate, as follows: "In the first year of our Sovereign Lady Anne" and between Joane Bragdon, Richard Tucker, and Grace,

wife of Richard all of the Isles of Shoals, New England, and all parties of the first part, and Sylvanus Tripe (the buyer) of the same Islands, ye other part", this indenture was made. It witnessed the purchase of "ten acres in Crooked Lane, town of Kittery, York Co., New England," by this Sylvanus. Joan Blagdon signed by mark.

On Dec. 2, 1724, Margaret Tripe bought a tract in the same "Kittery, New England, joining her house lot that butts on Crooked Lane."

The will of this first Sylvanus was recorded May 10, 1716. Margaret Tripe, his widow, made her own will, which was recorded Jan. 29, 1741. Sylvanus Tripe Jr. was active in a Kittery Land Drawing, in 1744.

It has been suspected that Sylvanus might prove to be an unlisted son of John the Founder. His place is yet to be certified; but his early line is fairly well known. The records show that he married Margaret, daughter of William Diamond. A son, William, is named in his will. The son, Sylvanus, married June 25, 1724, Lucy Briard, the young widow of Samuel Briard, and a daughter of Peter Lewis. She died before 1841, leaving children: Samuel, Abigail, William, and Anne. A Samuel, born to the first Sylvanus in 1704, Apr. 13, also died before 1741 leaving chn. Samuel, Sarah, and Anne. In 1742, William Parker was their guardian.

Sylvanus's family was further enlarged by Thomas, born May 12, 1706; Mary, born Apr. 2, 1708, (who married John Follet); Robert, born Sept. 4, 1710; wife Mary--and by Joanna, who married a Pope. Margaret, the youngest, married Nathaniel Fernald, Apr. 7, 1710.

The will of Sylvanus Sr. was dated Dec. 29, 1714; with Margaret's will, this is the chief basis for their history.

The children of Robert and Mary were twelve. Thomas, born Nov. 11, 1733; the third Sylvanus, born November 5, 1734; Mary born April 17, 1736; Margery born Sept. 1, 1737; Sarah born April 18, 1741, married Morgan Lewis and probably lived at York, Samuel born April 21, 1743, Supposed to have married Hannah Jacobs of Wells, Dec. 1763, Robert, born Oct. 6, 1744; Benj. Born Mar. 3, 1746, thought to have married Eunice Wakefield of Wells, February 26, 1767; William, born May 16, 1748; William born Dec. 24, 1749; Katherine, born Dec. 20, 1751, Eunice, born Sept. 12, 1754.

In the year 1820, came Robert Tripe from Sanford, with oath that he was born July 4, 1764, and asking a pension. His children were six, but his wife had died. Olive, the eldest, was 19: followed by Robert age 17, Ebenezer 12, Nancy, George, 5 years old, and Caroline, a babe in arms. Strangely enough, Robert, rather than Sylvanus, seems to have become the patron saint of the line, for Roberts are many. Sanford and York become the chief centers, after they take leave of Kittery.

It is of record that Robert Tripp (Tripe) was engaged to enlist for $200 in specie. (p 69 Emery's Hist. of Sanford) "Lt.Tripp", it is said, was one of the builders of Conant's Mill, and lived a bit north of it. As a pensioner, he lived with Robert Tripp; doubtless his son. He is reported to have died Aug. 38, 1845. He is called the son of Samuel; probably the eldest.

George Tripp married Lois Thompson. His son, Samuel was born at Lyons Hill, Dec. 19, 1814. He worked at Great Falls, returning later to Stanstead; was partner with wife's brother, Jas. H. Clark for a time, Town Clerk, 4 years; Representative 1 year; Asst. clerk of the House two years. In 1848 he removed to Biddeford; chiefly there till decease in 1894. He was Register of Deeds 1863-73, city clerk two years. Wife a daughter of Eben and Dorcas Clark.

Several children.

William Tripp, the son of William, veteran of the Revolution was a pensioner. In 1817, bought a small farm at Bethel and preached locally. After 14 years, he became a "traveling elder". At this period he was a true frontier circuit rider. "His covered wagon his home, sheltering his goods and his family;" called"one of the early noblemen, attractive, consistent, beloved." The earlier wife was Lucy Tibbetts, married Jan. 3, 1814. The second, Naamah Bartlett, married Sept. 17, 1822. His son, Enoch B. lived at Salt Lake City. The others were Robert, Paschal and Bartlett, who became the most distinguished resident of South Dakota. Naamah's mother was sister to Col. Jno. York. Revolutionary William was born in Kittery, Jan. 17, 1750.

Sanford, Me. 1850. George Tripp is 80 years old, born Me. John's 40. Anna, 38, is probably John's wife. Lovice A. is 16, May 1. 13, James 8. Robert was born in Alfred, and is 45; but he lives in Sanford. Betsey his wife, is 44; Charles H. 14, and born Sanford; Laura 10; Betsey A. 8; Emily 5; Lucy E. 1 year. The other four are still in Alfred. Samuel is 61, Sally, his wife, is 62, and Martha, the only daughter left at home is 22. Jedediah 75 and Betsey 64, live by themselves in Alfred. Theodore is 49, wife Mary 47; Olive A. is 17, Laura 29, and Haven P. but four years old.

Hiram N. another head is 45, Julia A. his wife, is 44. Edwin is 20, Abba 11, George L. 9, Peletiah R. 7, Annette McC. 5, Lucy 3, Charles H. an infant. George W. still another head is 43. Mary, the wife, 42. Nabum G. is 11, George W. 8, Carlesta Jane, 4, and Mary Ann, 1 year old. On other records George W. is called George Jr.

TREASURE CHEST OF THE TRIPPS

Containing many "jewels;" bits of deeds or wills; groups of certain heirs; new locations; marriages; honors; etc., etc.

Abiel (46) sec. of the name; but in Joseph lines, b. 1681; md. Anne Davis. Abiel (26) the youngest son of the first Job Tripp c. 1719 - 1810 - found the attractive Debora Cleveland of Exeter near enough home to make her a most desirable match. We must suppose that the Clevelands had not then gained the prestige which the family later held; although Moses, head of the Connecticut lines, was an outstanding man. After living in Exeter and Foster for a period, they are found in Mass., near to the Vermont boundary. They passed to Vermont (1800). Descendants were for a period at and near Clarendon. Abiel a pensioner of 1794, in his 75th year. Sons: Palmer, Abiel, Job, who are of the 5th Generation. Abiel (49) was born Feb. 10, 1719, md. Mary Tripp daughter of John and Rebecca (Spooner) Tripp. He had a son, Rufus, who married Elizabeth Carr. Descendants in New York state? Abiel (31a) C. 1781 sd. to have reached Hanover, Mich., in 1832 via Royalton, N. Y. when his son Martin was eleven years old, and to have located the first farm in that township. A descendant of The Founder. Abiel (31a) (c. 1744 --) brothers Palmer and Benjamin. ~~He~~ A md. Jemima - . Removed several times; Vermont to Schroon Lake, N. Y., and to Niagara. Passing the state bounds, he then went on to Michigan. Abiel (26) cens. Clarendon, Rutland Co., Vt., shows him as born c. 1755, and having at home, 1800, a wife, a son under 16 and two young daughters. Perhaps son of Deborah, and Abiel. Apparently the son of Abiel's son was in Berlin, Rensselaer County in 1810 -b. 1780? Job was there also, with twelve in his family. Abiel had four males and two females. He was under forty-five. This is Dr. Job Tripp, who settled there after the Rev.

Later, the Abiel Tripp group is found in Essex County. Palmer Cleveland was censused in Rensselaer County; perhaps Deborah's brother. Williamstown, where Ab. and Deb. settled, early, is just over the boundary from Stephentown, or Berlin. Abiel (26) of Schroon township, Essex Co., N. Y., in 1810. Abiel of Vermont would now be ninety-one. Probably then, this is his son who came over the border. He is over forty-five, with three sons seated near, each being "over twenty-six." Near them is also a "widow Ane" who may be either Anne or Jane. She has five sons and five daughters at home, two of the sons being young men. She is still under forty-five. The Tripp heads near her are Cyrus, Job and Abiel, Jr. Abiel, Jr., Schroon Lake; c. June 27,1780, Md. Jemima, father, Abiel Tripp, Clarendon, Vt. (Attest, T. Clerk, Clarendon, Vt.) Removed to Niagara district. Abiel b. June 19,1780; mother Ezobel, father, Palmer Tripp,Clarendon, Vt. (from Secretary of State, Vt.). Abiel Jr. was with brother Palmer, in Clarendon, township Rutland County, Vt., 1790. Abiel with six in family (2 sons); Palmer with seven in family, also had two sons, under sixteen. Abiel B. November 15, 1797, d. September 21, 1872, at seventy-four years, ten months and six days. Wife Fanny; buried in Brownsville Cemetery; West Windsor, Vermont (Attest R. L. Blanchard T. Clerk) (Abiel and Deb. line). Abiel, husband of Eleanor, in will made 1752, names son-in-law, Mr. Gideon Durfee, s. of eldest daughter, Wait. Another Wait Durfee was dau. to this same Gideon and his sec. wife, Eleanor Tripp. A Thos. Durfee md. Mary Tripp, a third dau. of Eleanor and Abiel, Mar. 6, 1740. She b. May 1711. The will of Thomas speaks of daus. Patience and Deliverance. Some of these Durfee-Tripps helped largely to people Palmyra town, Wayne Co., N. Y. Abiel [illegible] located on first pioneer farm in Sand Lake. Related, [illegible] in direct line to

John the Founder, say the histories. Abial Active in Salina, Onon County, N. Y., from 1827. He bought in "the village of Geddes." Abiel active Broome County, after 1817, when with his wife Hannah, he sold 22½ acres in Lisle, of that County (part of Lot 53) to Thos. Reynolds for $94.00. Not the Abiel Tripp who md. Hannah Mosher in Rhode Island, March 29, 1770. Abiel is named in Philip's Binghamton will as his brother. His children also named in the same will. In 1800, a Philip, an Abiel and an Obediah were in Schoharie County (censused). In 1850 census with wife, Lovica and children: Cecilia, Philip (age 11) Ruth Ann, James H. age 7, Lydia, and Elsie, 1 yr. old; In Chenango, Broome County; Ab. brother of Philip of Binghamton. Abigail a widow, lived nine houses from Job Tripp, 1830, in Schroon township, Essex County; with four sons and 1 daughter. She may have been widow of an Abiel there earlier. Albro Comm'r Highways, 1st town meeting, Warrensburgh 1813. Peleg recorded there 1814. Abner c. 1770 --. In Cayuga County, New York, 1820, with nine males, two females in family; the daughter under sixteen. Abraham Tripp, under forty in 1830, with nine in the family. They are in Schoharie township, near Job, Nancy and Gideon, all Heads. Gideon's wife is Susanna. When Abraham and Sarah leave this locality, it is to appear near Ballton, Sarat County, N. Y. Abraham d. at Ballston: wid. Sarah Matilda. Together they sold land in Milton, 1850. An Abraham and Sarah M., wife, sold Schoharie land. Ephraim Tripp and John S. Ford were her executors, selling land 1882. A's will was of 1860. Abraham died July 5, 1860. Gideon A., Ira, and Stephen H. named as sons. Mary Anne Ford, Susanna Haight, Betsey Weaver and Loretta Tripp, daughters, Loretta and Stephen minors. Alden s. of Job E.; md. Frances Watson. Children; Lorenzo, Albert, Hiram, Sarah, Patience, Ella, Martha - Scho. Co. Job. E. b. Aug. 9, 1843;

md. Addie Chattelton. In Otsego County late in life; sons, Alden md. Jennie Hadzell; Job and others. Eugene md. Gertie Wilson (children Alton, Kenneth, d. infancy- and Stanley); Edward md. Clara---; a son Heischel, and six daughters. Everitt Line. Allen and Sarah, wife, Kalamazoo, Michigan, with Alonzo Williams and wife, conveyed Cicero land on Lot 42 to Lewis C. Tripp of Cicero, 1866. Apparently brother-in-law. Jonathan C. d. Cicero, 1866. Lewis E. bought the estate. Giles carpenter, Albany 1846-50. A Giles went Mich. Anne (Tripp) Ferris's son married a Howland. The Howland's had Mayflower descent. There were several Howland-Tripp marriages before the Revolution. Anne md. at Hudson Valley before the Revolution, Reed Ferris, son of Zebulon and Phebe (Beecher Ferris of the noted Beecher family). They had lively times with their big family, especially after Reed opened his mansion as headquarters for General Washington. Anna who was made administrator for Benjamin, Jr. must have been the mother of Job, and Conradin and the daughter-in-law of Benjamin (sr.) of Galway - who, no doubt, was the younger son of Job and Sarah (White) Tripp. The will of Benjamin of Galway was probated on June 23, 1822.

Bartlett Tripp. When Conn. and Mass. visioning Power, reached for the farthest verge of the Continent, little Rhode Island, although making few claims, was conscientiously busy in producing ancestors for the territory which the big sister states were claiming. Not only New York, but all the New England states had citizens from Rhode Island. Early Maine could count a goodly group, and it was but a few decades before Bartlett Tripp, envoy-extraordinary, went over to Samoa on a ticklish mission for the government; which he performed well; that is, tactfully, in a situation where infinite tact was required. This official business crowned Bartlett Tripp's

career. But he was a self-made man, earning the finances every step in advance. He traveled quite widely in the various services to which he gave his best, and the county, his state and the nation, one after another, recognized his worth, by giving him splendid advancement. He was minister to Austria-Hungary before being sent on the Samoan Mission, as a member of the Joint-High Commission.

Beecher - Ferris - Tripp. Benjamin Ferris md. Phebe Beecher of Litchfield, Conn., or Elizabeth Beecher, or both. Reed Ferris the first child md. Anne Tripp. Their son, Edmund, it is said, married four times, and produced nineteen children. Reed and Anne opened their mansion to General Washington, as Headquarters, during the Revolution, and patriotic women bought it later as permanent state headquarters. Benajah (whose wife was Jane) was buried in Tyre, with descendants; as no doubt were James, Jonathan and Thomas, the three sons of William of Queensbury. The burial plot lies just across the road from the Reformed Church. Benjamin (2) 1st of the name, b. Portsmouth 1665, who md. Elizabeth Potter, was a grandson of the Founder, John. His three earlier children were born in Portsmouth; the others in Dartmouth, where Benjamin owned part of the Alden land. This bit of southeastern Mass. became a Tripp center. Tripp Heads of families were very numerous there as late as 1850. So large a group is unknown elsewhere. Benjamin's daughter, Katharine, married her cousin, Ebenezer, of Joseph's line, and named a son for her uncle Lott. So that, when we find a Benjamin, an Ebenezer, and a Lott, seated together in Saratoga County, we have no doubt that they are of Katharine's group. A very little later, the three names appear in Monroe County; while it is yet Ontario.

Benjamin, son of Abiel and Deborah (Cleveland) Tripp, was active early in Foster township, Washington County, Rhode Island. His son, Albro, md. Anne Schooler, April 28, 1793. A Benjamin and an Albro

were of northern New York, Benj. in Otsego Co., later. Benjamin, son of Abiel was censused in Williamstown, Mass. as having a wife, a son under sixteen, and one daughter. Williamstown is but about a dozen miles east of Berlin, in New York state. This very locality in Mass was once West Hoosac. New Lebanon is just over the line in Columbia County, New York. Within a radius of possibly twenty miles thence, dwelt, 1790-1800, Abiel, Benjamin. Pardon, George, two Johns, Dr. Job, Stephen of Nassau, Thomas, Robert and perhaps David. Benjamins. Over in Durham, N. H., a Benjamin was an "Innholder" early. About July 7, 1783, a Benjamin married Mrs. Hannah Gage. A Benjamin petitioned the Legislature for permission to bring in a bill Feb. 1786. A public meeting for the sale of land was held at his house in 1793. He had a wife and child in Durham, N. H.,1790. Benjamin (Ab. and Deb.) c. 1758- 1829. Chn., as given by descendants: da. Marcy 1780--1862; md., 1808, Samuel Place. Also, Albro, Sarah, Job, Deborah, Benjamin. A Benjamin appears Plainfield, Otsego Co., 1815; in Edmeston 1818; in Worcester, bef. 1829. A. J. W., a desc't., states that "Abiel was certainly of So. Kingston." for a time; going there from Exeter, and on to Scituate or Foster, in 1781. Benjamin, son of Israel, "clear of marriage engagements," removed from Hudson to De-Ruyter, 2 of 7, 1815, say the friends' records. Sarah, a widow, his mother, was dismissed to DeRuyter, 24 of 10, 1815 (Hudson Records). Benjamin Greene had a son, Dr. Henry Greene by Mehitable, (Tripp) Greene; a gr.s. called Norval Douglas Greene. The latter had a son Douglas N. Greene. Benjamin Greene's descendants trace their lines to Charlemagne. Mrs. La Mance shows this. She agrees that James Tripp's wife, Margaret Greene was the Margaret Greene who was missing for a time from the known records. A Benjamin, a Stokes and a James Tripp were neighbors in Milton, Sarat County, 1820. Stokes was over forty-five; the others younger.

From Rh. Is.? A Stoak was son to the 1st Benj. Benjamin (Henry) c. 1853. Reached Minnesota and his majority at about the same time, married and became a local office holder almost at once. Lived at first in Nobles County. Benjamin and wife Polly sold ten acres of land in Cohen Pat. of Otsego County, on June 10, 1815 (he being then of Plainfield, that County) to Aden Williams, for $200.00. Benjamin is claimed by both New York and Rhode Island Tripps as the son of Abiel and Deborah. He was of Worcester, 1829. Is he the Benjamin one of the first twelve members of the Episcopal Church of Schroon Lake, who was also a vestryman? Another of the twelve was Albro Tripp, who was on the first Board of Assessors.

Benjamin Bonnell, (not a Tripp), whose great grand-daughter Mary md. Benjamin Tripp in Seneca County, New York, also performed patriotic service when he with his team helped transport to a camp in New Jersey the cannon from a British vessel, sunk not far from Elizabethtown, N. J. Benjamin Bonnell, Jr., was a member of the body guard of General George Washington for an extended period. These were selected men, chosen for their fine build, physique and superior character. He was the son of Benjamin serving during the war of the Revolution. Jacob, his son, was an ensign in the French war. The D. A. R. records contain a photograph of the proofs; furnished by Grace (Gridley) Roscoe, a Regent in Ohio, and great grand-daughter of Henry of Junius. Billy Tripp b. c. 1763; was perhaps son of William of Washington who was "deceased" when the settlement indentures were made. Living in 1800 in Schoharie, with a family of eight; not there in 1810; possibly removed to Essex County; where were some of William's descendants. Briggs (Tim?) Deceased, 1882; md. Hannah; son, Asa B., whose wife was Martha; these were all of Westerlo. Also had a son Curtis O. who was of Greenville, Greene County; cousins of line of Richard, Jr.

Caleb, (Peleg) 1730 - 1815. He was of the Exeter militia, and rose from Ensign to Lieut. very quickly, during the period of the French wars. He married Mary Everitt. This Caleb was a Rh. Is. soldier in the militia, ensign in the 7th. Co., under Lieut. Wm. Tripp, in 1757. He was a nephew to Capt. William. In 1759, he was a first Lieut., and accompanied the Rh. Is. contingent in the Colonial forces, immediately under Major John Hawks, to the Half Moon and Saratoga District, against the Indians. They camped for some weeks on Halfway Brook, (the very stream on which lay William and James Tripp's farms, later). Here, Lieut. Tripp was called to take charge, once or twice, of the Court Martial; a responsible position, since 1000 lashes, or even death, might be the punishment allotted to the condemned. As William Tripp was already captain, this Lieut. Tripp could only be Lieut. Caleb. He was censused in 1790, in Half Moon. In 1800, in Thurman, to the N. W.,- now in Warren Co. Credited with sons Job and William, and had a known son Daniel, his Administrator. d."near Lake George". Carolyn (Charity) married, Nov. 8, 1822, Frank Hadley Valentine, son of Dr. Richard, grandson of Dr. Peter, and nephew of the Hon. Jackson Valentine. Resided Clyde, N.Y. and Cranford and Ridgewood, N.J., until Mr. Valentine entered the Government service as assistant to the editor for the Stimulation of Agriculture, during the closing years of the World War. Later, he held place in the Commerce Department as Editor, until four years after he reached retirement age. Carolyn, now alone,- known as Dr. Caro. Syron Valentine, is manager of the Valentine Research Studio in Washington, D. C. Charles, active in Onon. Co., from 1792, before it was taken from Herk. His Grantee deed was recorded as A- 172, of Herkmer Co.; altho. called, later, a "Cayuga Deed". (See Pension) Charity 1823-1898. Sec. dau. of Benj. of Galen, pioneer. She was the home

mainstay, after sister Lovisa's early marriage. Lived on Lot 71, (where Benj. and Mary (Bonnell) began in 1815, and where he "built the first frame house, in the township"); seems to have been shifted about, as it was Successively described as in Cayuga, "in Seneca County," "in Wayne Co. The division of large counties accounts for this. Charity married Abraham Bockoven Syron (b. N. J., 1821) probably at Marengo Meeting House, in 1842. She had received her portion in 1844, and both her homes, after marriage, were in Galen, Wayne Co. Her three sons all died in childhood. Charles and Deborah, wf., sold farm land Duanesburgh, N.Y. bounding lands of Benjamin and Jonathan. This virtually identifies him as son of Ezekiel or Job. They sold 32 parcels, Albany and Schenectady, 1832-1840. Jonathan E. (Ezek.) and Eunice began buying ld., 1826 (88½ acres). In 1839 Eunice bought alone. Charles, Pompey, buys 100 acres ld. there, 1794; conditions "as expressed in settlers patent." Had bought, also, 1792, c. 100 acres. Paid 16 pounds- 13sh; to pay also, on demand, 1 yr. later, 1 peppercorn. Also 90 acres, 1796. The Charles who had the pension for service. This Charles, with David and Joshua bought contiguous lds., on Lot 12; Charles Tripp (James) and Permelia, his wife, sold Galen ld. to William White, of the town of Norwich, Chenango Co., Dec. 8, 1826. Will White was his bro.-in-law. Group of James of Junius, N. Y. Charles (58) 1857-- Went, bef. majority, with his father, Henry, to Minn., just before the grasshopper plague. Married, and resided there a long time. Finally, he returned to Mich. where born. When last heard from, was enjoying life on a snug farm in Sheffield, Isabella Co., with descendants about him and a radio for touch with the whole world. He seemed unusually content. Charles married twice, but his children must be much more than half sisters and brothers; since he married, successively, Eudora M. and Amy Wallace, who were sisters. Eudora

gave him two sons. He married Amy, Dec. 5, 1898. Charter Rolls show, early that King Edw. 11. granted similarly- worded charters to John de Selling and John de Triple, in both cases exempting from paying "Aid, wakes, tallages, etc.," in 1310. These show, too that the de Tachet family acknowledged a debt to both John de Selling and John de Triple. Chequers: It is highly fascinating to find, in a duo of wonderful articles about a man of the hour, Ramsay MacDonald, the British Premier, a description of the manor of Chequers, which influenced Tripp and de Sandwich history, and is now owned by Great Britain. Its chief purpose, we gather, is as a play-place for bewearied statesmen. It is described with numberless gracious and admiring adjectives, expressing beauty, romance, artistry, and dominating grandeur; both within and without the mansion. No wonder Gilbert of the long-ago loved to write himself "of Atchequer." And no wonder that Ramsay McDonald loves it, too. Christian, b. 1787, Among the 327 burials in the Clove Cem'y is fd. the name of this Christian, ae. 86-2-15, May 24, 1873. Prob. the wife of Jonathan S., also bd. there, who d. Feb. 5, 1863, ae. 77-10-5. He, son of Smiton. Clarence Morton, M. D. (Morton F.), practising, Asbury Park, N. J., at last accounts. Desc't of the lost William. Cornelius, (Squire) Had wife in 1878, when sold Scho. ld., to Abrah. Tripp. Cousin (Constant) Besides his b. record, only two others found. In Wash'n. Du. Co., in 1790, with wife, one son under 16, and one dau.. Constant married Anne Tripp. Cousin, a Revy. Soldier. Cyrus (Abiel) under 45,in Schroon Lake, 1810. Removed to Royalton, near Niagara. Later, to Mich. Cyrus, of t. of Scho. same Co., 16 years old on Apr. 7, 1853. Petitioned for protection of his legal rights, and named his "father, Timothy, of Unadilla," as his guardian. Sist. Mary also a minor.

Daniel, (Caleb) Son to Major Caleb, and made admin'r s. time after father's death. Estate involved.

Ebenezer (4) md. his cousin, Mary Tripp, int. Aug. 1, 1694. Ebenezer, (Eben'r) over 26, wife and 4 chn., on census of Ontario Co., 1810. Lyman and Benjamin there also, their two parcels adjoining. Benj. then over 45,- the others younger. Eben, and Naomi, wf., sold, 1832--1852, seven parcels - two to Amasa C., two to Bennett, who seem their sons. In 1852, Naomi conveyed land alone - wid. of Eb. Lyman lived with Amasa, later. Ebenezer, wife Naomi, bought ld., in Boyle, just later than his bro., Benjamin (1810-1814.)Lyman inherited Benjamin's rights in 1834. It seems that the Tripps were cut off into Penfield, when it was taken from great Boyle. Naomi, and others, "heirs of Eben. decd.," sold Penfield property in 1852. Their part of Ontario became Monroe, 1821. Edward of Lincolnshire: The old "Townes Book" of Barton, Lincoln, Eng., made in 1876, contained, among others, the name of Edward Trippe, and his bro., Thomas, and of John Green, John Hall, sen. and jun., Henry Ferris, Wm. Reynolds and other names soon found in Rh. Is. It appears that four pounds, six sh. was due him "for executing the office of sheriff of the manor of Barton", Lincolnshire. (Customary) Elijah (Jos. R.) b. at Clove Hollow, Du. Co., md., (1) Mary Ellen Crantz, who had two children, Ida, b. Dec. 27, 1859, md. Frederick Bailey, and Arabella, b. Jan. 26, 1856, who married Charles Cornelius. Elijah md., (2) Frances Peake, by whom six chn. These were: Arthur Peake Tripp, b. Sept. 18, 1865: Mary Louise Tripp, b. Apr. 29, 1870, md. Elmer A. Hunt, b. Mar. 3, 1866: Blanche, b. May 8, 1867; md. Frank B. Pratt, b. nr. 1869. Jessie, b. Oct. 23, 1875: md. Edson Lowell; Leila, b. Mar. 15, 1882; md. Roderick J. Clarke, and lived Watervliet. John S., b. May 19, 1885; md. Jennie Bunt. They of this family, although not distant from the old home, are not sure of their connections.

They think their ancestors came to New York, via Martha's Vineyard. The sole Tripp found there early, (aside from James, who went back to Rhode Island), in my notes, is William, listed in 1810. He disappeared and we fail to pick him up again. Mary Louise Tripp and Elmer Hunt, who resided in Watervliet, had two chn., Arthur Elijah Hunt, and Stanley Tripp Hunt. John S. had two sons, Harry and John. Ephraim D., b. 1801, and early in Schoharie Co., is found, 1850, at Conklin, Broome Co., with wife, Fanny and chn: Joseph, ae. 25; Phoebe Ann; John N., ae. 17; Mary; Patty; Rosa; Wm. H., ae. 9; Elizabeth, and Adelbert, ae. 2. Elting B., (Geo.) of New York City, d. intestate, Apr. 7, 1900. Frances, his widow, was given administration Apr. 16. Ephraim D. (Benj.) Active Broome Co., Conklin Twp., 1850, ae. 49, with wf., Fanny, ae. 44, and nine chn: Joseph, 25, Phebe Ann, 21; John N. 17; Mary 15; Patty, 13; Rosa, 11; William H. 9; Elizabeth, 4; Adelbert, 2. Erskine L., betw. 1857 and 1864, sold property in Mc. Crackenville, etc. Wife, Lucy. These removed to New York City; seem to have d. there, c. 1865. Ten deals in Monroe property. Deed Book, 114, pa. 161, records their initial deed. E. was a carriage builder. In 1861, his property went, by referee, to Lucy. Seems Joshua's son. Ezekiel (24) was in North-East in 1790, but appeared in Duanesburgh bef. 1800. He was an "Elder among Friends". Raised a large family and made a conspicuous success of life, entirely without ostentation. A useful pioneer and much beloved. Everitt listed next to Caleb, in Half Moon, in 1790. Caleb has at this time three females, but no males besides himself, at home. (See Pension).

Flete: William Harflete, of Sandwich, a grandson of Thomas Atchequer, md. Clara, dau. of John Trippe of Tnapham in Wingham. These had 4 sons, named in the father's will, and 4 das; nephews and nieces to Chas. of the Middle Temple, and cousins to John of

Portsmouth's Line. Franklin, (Isaac) a 7th generation shoot from the John-of-Portsmouth root, may show how the five older gener'ns should be able to help any seeker to dig out his own. Most old persons' lives have covered at least two gener'ns of years; and if they have used their privileges, they can know much about the third gener'n back- the sec. before their own. Franklin Tripp d. about 6 years before this writing. He was b. on a farm in Floyd, Steuben Co., Dec. 27, 1831. He d. at the ae. of 95, having outlived all of his name and gen'n in his fam. His unusual life covered 3 gen'ns. But his great-uncle, Everitt, was 85, when last censused, and Cynthia Adzit Tripp was 99, when recorded last by the census takers. An Ephraim topped 100 years in the Hud. Valley. In these few lay the chance to get all the facts for 4 or 5 gen's in several lines. Friend: Some one epitomized the character of Jeddiah Stephens Tripp thus: "Highly gifted, he exercised his talents nobly:" a sufficient story for prideful descendants. A son of the "notable farmer-preacher, Ezekiel Tripp," self educated in Academy and by reading law, he located, first at Baraboo, Wisc., but soon at Sauk City. Greatly successful, he was sent to the Assembly in 1867. In later life, he became, through his legal work fascinated with banking, and made a name in this. City Clerk at one time, he filled many posts of honor.

George C., Mo. Margaret Wickes; wife, Mary Haight; lived Rhinebeck; Hyde Park. Large Fam. sons: James S. Jacob W. Martin F., Leonard I., Hiram and Elting. Mrs. Tripp rated as a very superior woman. G. C. Tripp was pastor of the Baptist Ch. of Half Moon, organized c. 1835; he here 1848. Early, all faiths worshiped here. In 1840, G. C. Tripp and fam. were in Ripley, Chaut. Co.; as was Pardon Tripp. Gideon A. (Abr.) Sole of this name, 1790, was in Stephentown, Rens. Co. Only a Gideon was listed in Scho. as a buyer. 1817.

With wife, this G. sold to Abraham, 1830, Abraham's last purchase there. Gideon Tripp's estate was administered by Stephen. All the nine surviving chn. but him were minors: Ezra, Gideon, b. c. 1895, Elizabeth, George, Clinton, Sarah, Malachi, and Harris. Admn. recorded, May 2, 1814. Saratoga Co. was almost crowded with Gideons, for a time: Gideon A., Gideon L., Gid. Z. Gideon A. was a carriage maker there, Ballston Twp. (Milton in 1872), wife was Catherine (Katie) in 1882. Giles (Benj.) desc't. of Job of Exeter and Sarah White, who emigrated from Rh. Is. to Duanesburgh, bef. 1790. Giles moved to Mich., after 1835 (Bros. Silas and Ephraim D.) He md. Abby Gallup. Ephraim D. also went to Mich. Only Silas, of the brothers, staid by the old homestead. Gardner ( ) settled on Section 3 in Hanover twp., Jack'n. Co., Mich.- later, tp. Sec. 21. The village of Hanover was mostly located on his new farm. Arriving 1832, it was said of him in 1881 that he "died long years ago." Native of Vt. Perhaps G. C. - who was pastor of the church, in New York.

Helena (Tripp) Garlock, (Husband, Rush Garlock) She,- now dead- wrote us that Stephen, son of William of Washington, married Mary Every of Delaware Co.- she b. 1770. Also that Stephen died 1812, of typhoid fever, in Del. Co., where buried. His son Rufus was b. in 1806, Oct. 18, at Kortright; but resided in Bangall, Du., Co. He d. at Westford, Otsego Co. He had md. Sylvia A. Williams, Feb., 1839 at Washington Hollow, Du. Co. He had ten chn. Mary A. b. 1840, Helena, b. Apr. 25, 1842, Stephen, 1844, Frances A. 1846, Alda E., 1849. William G., 1852, Oscar and Anna B. Helena had a son, Merton Clifford Garlock, who married Maggie Yerdon. Henderson (Isaac) Exchange St., plot; with wf., Lovisa. Rev. Henry: Hale in 1880, he came to Lenawee Co., Mich. in 1831, with three sons. Was an enthusiastic pastor, righteous, and held in supreme regard. Strongly fascinated by the Lake region, where he settled. It is said that he

crossed the ocean 13 times, before settling down in Jamaica to the labors of a missionary. After 8 years there, his wife, Elizabeth Stoneham Tripp died of a pestilent fever. He returned to Bristol, Eng., married Elizabeth's sister, and went directly to Mich. where he settled at SandLake. Related by blood, but not of Portsmouth John's line. Henry D. (Isaac) In 1812, sold 160 acres. (Called "of Cayuga.") Cons'n. $800. Ld. a part of No. 2. twp., in Locke. It comprised the whole of H.D's farm. If not Henry Dow Tripp this must be a grandson; as Isaac, his son, had recently died. Henry (57) 1827--1895 B. Galen, N.Y.; farming in New York, Mich. and Minn., and soldiering during the whole civil war, Henry lived a life more colorful and adventurous than his quiet type would promise. He md. Jane Beadle in Galen: took her to Mich., left her in charge of his infants and his shingle mill, while he helped defend the Union, and lost her by death soon after his return. He d. Apr. 22, 1895, at the home of his son Benjamin, in Minn. His enlistment for the war was in the 21st Mich. Volunteers, from 1862.

Ira (Abrah). Enlisted Civil war, from Milton, Sarat Co. Did not return. Ira, (Gideon) b. Broome Co., Scho. Co., 1796. Had sons, Milton and Ira and grandson, George L. Pioneer in Bridgewater, 1850, Oneida Co. Said to be grandson to Timothy. Son to the Ira who died in service. A bro., Ephraim. Ira (Isaac) Grandson of Job 5 of Wyoming, Pa. Removed thence to New York state; as did Lydia, his sister, who md. a Harding, it is told. Ira, b. 1809, wf., Sally A. In Bridgewater, 1850, with sons Menzo, and Charles S.S. Sec.wf? Ira in Butternuts, Otsego Co., 1830, over 30; 7 in fam. No other in township. Israel (4) A massive biography calls him an "English Quaker"- a term which fitted most of the early Rhode Is. Tripps. Sd. to have married Sarah. Chn: William; Joseph, who married Nelly Delamater (a Quaker); Benjamin who married Sarah Worth; Henry;

Jonathan, who married Euphemia Van Dyke; Mary Deyo, Sarah Bogardus and Anne, wife of Joseph Nash. Joseph, said to have d. July 20, 1858, ae. 88; bd. De Ruyter, N.Y. It is stated that Nelly d. ae. 91, Jan. 15, 1868; was buried at De Ruyter and had lived in Columbia County, before coming to De Ruyter.

Jabez was no. of the Mohawk-- with 8 in his family-- 1790; Zechariah was in Ephrata early; John Trip bought in Johnstown, 1855-- all in Montg'y Co. Jabez had 1 son over 16, 1790. Daniel and Joshua there, later. Jacob W. (Geo.) Contractor and builder at Salt Lake City, whose daughters, Margaret B., Priscilla and Sarah M. rest beside their grandparents, Smiten and Margaret (Wickes) Tripp, of Dutchess Co., N. Y. James b. c. 1805- wife, Rosepha; tried several locations. In 1825, Indenture M.M.-- 61 shows that on Jan. 6, James Tripp, of the town of Laurens, Otsego Co., physician, sold for $500, ld. described. He signed alone. In 1828, he signed a deed with Rosepha. Probably married between the two dates. He was in Butternuts on the Otsego Pat. in 1828; in 1833 sold lds. Wolcott, Wayne Co.; in 1835 James and Rosepha were in Johnstown, Montgomery Co. In Wolcott, Wayne Co., they lived some years; but returned to Otsego County. He, a physician. James ------ with his wife, Hannah, bot. 3 lots, 1831; sold Penfield, Lot 19, 1844-- to Jane Tripp. James (William) of Queensbury and Junius had a son Zina, who lived in Wayne, Oneida and Steuben counties. Benjamin, Z's brother, bought in Galen before Wayne was erected; but Zina's is the first Tripp purchase after 1823, in Wayne, as such. Charles, Perigo, Job, and Samuel bought, also. (James group). James (Stephen) is published as a memorialist of George Washington Asso'n, Hartford, Conn., "with scores more". All descendants of these signers are eligible for Societies of the Revolution. Rev. Nathaniel Eels, chaplain of Regiment, stationed at New London, is authority. He was of Long

Point, Stonington. James S. (George), contractor and builder at Rochester, N.Y. (Richard of Spencertown's line.) James, of the Oblong, paid Clear Everitt about $10,000, for Poughkeepsie R'l Estate. Jesse (Joseph) md. Experience Delano. Fair Haven and Rochester were Mass. centers. His brothers were: Job, who md. Hannah Carver; Peleg; Joseph. Their father was Joseph, who married Elizabeth Wilcox, and was son to Jonathan and Martha. Jesse and Experience, above, were Elder John's parents. Job the first of the name in the New England records, son of Peleg and Anne (Sisson) Tripp, was born not far from 1675. Births of his children would fall largely between 1700 and 1723 and their marriages, logically, between 1724 and 1745. In the North Kingstown group of Friends' marriages, we find five which fall within those dates, the first being that of Peleg. His records were mostly destroyed. But that this was Peleg the son of Job (whose own father was the first Peleg), is clear. No other Peleg can meet the conditions. Mary, Ann, Isaac, Abigail, Abiel who married Deborah Cleveland, and William, whom Job Tripp, Justice, married to Mary-- (partly illegible) are his brothers and sisters. This is the first English William Tripp in this country and no other of direct English blood is old enough to claim this record. Job, the father of this group, married Elizabeth Sweet, widow of John, of Wickford, in 1712. Job Tripp (Job), second of the name, Justice of the Peace and Judge, has consecutive public records in the Civil Lists of Rhode Island. He is there called "Job Tripp Jr." from 1734 to 1748-- an indication that the first Job Tripp, his father, was still living. In 1753, he is "Job Tripp". This indicates the death of the first Job in the interval between 1748 and 1753. The son was a lawyer; "of Exeter" after this town was cut from North Kingston. He removed to Schenectady County, N.Y. Before leaving Kent county, however, he was made County Judge. His

stable character, his long service, his large family and the fact that his father had been Assemblyman, all gave him standing as a dignified and supremely useful citizen. The fact that his wife was a White, and that his grandfather and kindred and his own children married into the most influential families, most of whom were Friends, no doubt gave added prestige to this plain and scarcely spectacular Justice Tripp. If we hold strictly to the statements, as made, we must conclude that the Job Tripp who was Deputy for Kingstowne in 1741 was Job Jr. Judge Job, the son, was cut off into Exeter in 1742. His dau. Mehitable md. Benj. Greene. Job (26) c. 1763-- censused as head of a Schroon Lake family in 1810; with a young son and dau. (apparently) at home. Abiel line. Nine in fam., 1830. Re Job and Virtue: Mr. Randall, who is now dead, had much trouble over these descendants of the Jobs. Some time before his death, he wrote me: "Descendants tell me that Peleg (birth, from Bible, Dec. 1, 1755) who married Mary Samist, was son of Job and Virtue (Waite) Tripp, married March 24, 1755. I called on Mr. Job E. Tripp at Carlisle, N.Y., who is 81 years old. He told me that his line was from Caleb, through Everitt, Job, Squire to himself, Job E. .. My records say that Mary Everitt, b. Dec. 13, 1733, d. April 5, 1810, had sons Peleg, Everitt and another-- I think William". (The story was that "an aunt" brought Peleg up.) Job (Job) of Kingstowne, Exeter, Rh. Is. and Duanesburgh, Schenectady Co., N.Y., appears at the last in 1790, with but a remnant of his big family at home. Job (Wm., of W'n.) of Schoharie, "born before 1765", with wife Sarah and located near Billy Trip (b.c. 1760); had Abial, Philip and Obadiah, (all over 45, and none of whom is of Judge Job) for neighbors in Cobleskill. In 1810, the three are found in Schoharie tnp.; while Peleg, and a Job who has ten in the family, are there also. In 1820, he was in still another tnp. of Scho. Co. In 1800 Billy

Tripp, sole in Schoharie, had four males and four fem. in fam. In I- 452, dated 1840, Job and Sarah sell from Lot 20, for $2,000, ld. in the Sternbergh Pat., 106 acres, less a reserve of 6 acres sold elsewhere. Also, six acres, known as "The Mill Lot" and formerly owned by William Tripp, decd. This goes to confirm this Job as brother to "Billy Trip", who was censused there much earlier. This Job was living, town and Co. Schoharie, in 1833. He made Indenture, 1783, in which he names "my honored grandfather, John Lawton". In Indenture 51 of Dutchess Co., he signs as of the descendants of William Tripp deceased. Lydia Lawton, dau. of John, whom William Tripp married, 1761, must have been this Job's mother. In 1859, Job E. Sells to his two sons, Squire Tripp, and Alden Tripp. Deeds, Liber 36- 428 and 429, tell of the transactions. Job and Sarah received $2,000 for their 106 acres in 1840. "Sold subject to an annual rent". In 1846, Job E. was of the town of Fulton. Apparently, Job and Sarah were not his parents. Job (Abiel) of Jackson Co., Mich. ae 31, is shown in the 1850 census as b., N. Y., with wife Sergence, and chn: Cyrus, ae. 3, and Edward, one mo. old. (Abiel and Deb. line.) John the Founder is accepted as an Ancestor, Colonial Dames List, Penna. In 1716, he had 80 descts. of the third generation. John (1) second of the name, lived on the homestead, with Susanna (Anthony) Tripp, his wife. John is never called "John Jun.", that term being reserved for his son John, who md. Mary Hart. Each of the immigrant John's four surviving sons, named the first son John, and, for a time, there were five John Tripps living (until the Founder's death in 1678). John Tripp declared before the Court, preparatory to giving testimony, that he was of Northumberland County, England, the son of John Tripp and Isabel Moses of Eng. That is, of the Eastern group of English Tripps. Jonathan S., (7) This Jonathan, with Christian, his wife, of the town of Union Vale, Co.

Dutchess, granted several parcels of ld. in Union Vale, -one beginning on "the south side of the road leading from Dan. Baker's to Caleb Simpson's, and touching David Odell's line: running to the middle of a stone wall on David Emigh's line." To this very day, farmers of Wayne County will point you to a quaint farm house "where Dave Emigh lived", not so long ago. Moreover, a descendant of Hudson Valley Tripps lives "in the old Emigh house." The location and the S in Jonathan's name, point to Smiton's Jonathan as this Union Vale grantor. Jonathan and Martha Brownell were Elijah's grand parents; had a son William. Elijah, son of William, was grandson to these. William married Lydia Lawton. Intention published, 1761, Sept. 19. Jonathan of Israel;(mo. Sarah J.), md. Euphemia Van Dyke, says Du. Co. Com' ve Biog. Sons: Israel; Lyman; Daniel; Melvin. Jonathan C. Tripp decd., estate gives certif. of disch. of mortgage, to Lewis E. Tripp-- both of Cicero, Onon. Co. Joseph, ae. 80, and Nella, ae. 73, with das. Deborah and Mary, are on the De Ruyter census, 1850. That is, Jos. b. 1770. He lived next house to Benjamin and Eliza; who had a son, Henry A., ae. 4. Jona., 6th house from Jos., was 62; his wf., Rachael, 40, being probably a sec. wf. The sons were: Henry, 13, and Arthur, ae. 2. Jona. and Joseph were bros. Joseph (Reynolds) R. and wife Pelah Ann, then of Union Vale, Du. Co., sell a small parcel, Nov. 2, 1828. He becomes a physician of Chatham, with a consid. family. His immediate descendants knew little of his Du. Co. experiences and kindred, c. 1900. Judge Job (Job) "of Exeter", Capt. William, and Abiel who married Deborah being bros. it is easy to see why there was much commerce between Essex and Clinton and the Scho. and Schen. groups, after Job passed west of Albany.

Lafayette (Isaac) md. Orilla Rowe; sister to Mary? He had a bro., William Rufus, and sons William and Rufus. Line of William

of Floyd. Dr. Leander (Rev. Jno.) "came to Norway, Me. about 1840, but remained only a few years. Son of Elder John, the Rev'y soldier. Gave up medicine for pastoral work. A bro., Ephraim. Levi (Thos?) In Cambridge, N.Y. Active 1810. Two males and three females. John, 1810, 3 - 4 in family. Levi is found in Duanesburg, as of 1800. A Levi of Thomas "d. inf." No second Levi fd. rec'd; but Levi censused. Lott Trip (2) married Anne da. of Edw. Manton. Was "of Providence" with but a single son, a Lott, and dying prematurely, was fortunate in having a grandson, Lott Tripp, born in 1847; possibly a sister, also. The grandfather, however, was then dead. In time, there were three Lott Tripps in the Hudson Valley: The father and son who came early and were on Nine-Partners from 1760 and that Lot found in Greenfield in Saratoga, 1800. The Lot last named and Dr. Lot were cousins. Lot, of Providence-- was grandfather to Lot, the druggist of Hudson, that Lot who was first a tobacconist in New York city; but also the Lot who there became Dr. Lot, all one and the same man. We find one reference to him as a "physician" before he left the Hudson Valley. Lot Trip witnessed the marriage of Alice Hall, 3- 1- 1770; others also, to 1776-- one a Barton-Haight union. This elder Lot md. Susanna Hull. Lott censused as of Hoosae in 1790, is presumed to have been Lott, son of Benjamin and Katharine, of Dartmouth, Mass. Lot of Oswego or Union Vale had been dead at least eleven years (since before dau. Susanna's marriage). Lott Tripp at last appearance on the census, Sarat Co., had still two females under 26 at home, and wife living. Ebenezer and Benjamin are called "under 45". B. has 2 chn., boy and girl, over 10. Eben. has a wife and one girl under 10. The fathers were born c. 1768. Lot (19) Tripp, when he married Susanna Hull, dau. of Joseph, took on for his children an incredible ancestral story. Joseph Hull, of Tristram, md. Experience Harper, in Oct. 1676. These settled in

Kingstowne, Rh. Is. The first grandson of Tristram (by Joseph and Experience) was b. Oct., 1677. He was named Tristram. He married Elizabeth Dyer, of Newport, dau. of Mary Dyer, a Quaker preacher, who was hanged on Boston Common solely for preaching the gospel. Among the witnesses of the above marriage were Joseph, John and Mary,-- all Hulls. Lot (Lott) physician, by Indenture recorded Nov. 31, 1793, bot. of Jesse Paine and his wife Experience (sister to Dr. Lot) "for two hundreds" a house and lot "in the out-ward", on St. James St. pt. of a lot first bought of Nicholas Roosevelt. Another Roosevelt, James, sold their handsome granite and brick drug store on Maiden Lane N.Y.C., to James and John F. Trippe, for $34,750, Dec. 3, 1834. (Not of the Founder's line.)

Lovat (Tim.) Wife, Margaret (Wood). They belonged to the United Cong'l Church of Tiverton. William Wilcox, s'd to have md. Mary Brownell, Mar. 19, 1758, was also of this church. He perhaps Philadelphia's father. Lovat, b. c. 1747- 18--. Mge. with Margaret Wood recorded by United Congregational Ch. of Tiverton, as of Sept. 15, 1771. Both Dartmouth. He bot. ld., Stillwater, Sarat. Co., 1808, with Paul Kirby, his son-in-law. Lovisa (Benj.) md. Jacob Ferris, descendant of the French de Feriers; whose Aunt, Phebe (Beecher) Ferris was one of the great Connecticut group of Beechers. Lovisa's children were eleven: Almira; Lydia Maria; Helen; Mary; Robert; Henry; Zebulon; Zachary, and perhaps Frank and William; with Jessie, the youngest, who lived for a time with Chauncey and Elizabeth Dutton in New York state.

Margaret Wickes, of Jacob and Nancy Carle Wickes sec. child, was b. July 30, 1783. She md. Richard's son, Smiton Tripp, in the Hudson Valley. May 11, 1860, and had a rather remarkable family. The first records here of the family founder, are spelled Smiton and Smyton. Margaret (Tripp) Chase, 182- md. Nov. 8, 1852, Daniel Chase,

a neighbor; removed, after father's d., to Mich., near Battle Creek. She twin to Elizabeth. Martha, md. Lucian Hyde, lg. family; Mary, md. Slater Culver. Has a gr. son, Jimmie, son of her only son. Martin, Contractor, and builder, in Cole County, Iowa. Martin (Abiel) moved into the town of Hanover, Mich., in 1832. Abiel built the first house in the district. Martin was b. in 1821, the s. of Abiel and Sarah Mills. Salmon Hale was his step-brother. Another story says that Martin was b. in Royalton Sarah a native of Vermont. Mary Gibbs, a Tripp heir, states, in her petition, that Samuel J. Tripp d. at his residence in Summit, Jan. 4, inst., without leaving either a will or a widow. She names herself the widow of John Gibbs, dec'd.; also Lewis Tripp, of the Province of Upper Can., John Tripp of Lewis Co., Elizab. wf. of Lewis Conroy of Co. Lewis, and Sally Ann, wf. of John Levally, Samuel and Joseph Tripp, the last two minors, as next of kin. Hearing granted Mar. 26, 1832. Mary (Tripp) Wodell, of Gershom and Mary (Tripp) Wodell, md., 1681, Robert Lawton, whose mother was a Hazard. Mary (Nath'l) whose mother was Jane Place, was great-grand-daughter to Peleg Tripp and Mary Samist, through their son, Joseph and wife Sarah Taylor. Mary Clarke Tripp, of Noah and Anne, of Collins, N.Y., b. July 22, 1815 md., Aug. 28, 1834, John Gilbert Perrine, b. Feb. 2, 1810, Lyons, N.Y. Died Spring Arbor, Mich. Six chn. named. Mehitable, of Job, of Exeter, and Sarah, md. Benjamin, son of Henry Greene and Mary Rathbone. Meh. was of Exeter, Rh. Is., Benj. and Mehit. had 10 chn., all of whom appear in the La Mance genealogy of the Greenes found in all good libraries, and in the church records.

Oremal Himes (Burton) grandson to Benjamin of Galen, Wayne Co., through Elizabeth. B. Mich; fam. removed, prob. Dakota, He married, visited N.Y. cousins, and passed to Colorado. Orsemus, wife, Alzina R., sold real estate in Monroe Co., N.Y. 1855. Orsemus K.

(Benja.) the testator's son, with Pryor and Matilda Frisket, having been portioned, other property goes to Ohio. Orsemus, ae. 67, was living in Kendleville, Ind., 1884. His wife was Calista. Sa. as above? Orville, (Martin) is said to be a younger shoot, from Michigan soil, of the pair that went so sturdily into Vermont toward 1800, to better their fortune:- Abiel and Deborah. A younger Abiel passed thence, presumably via. Essex Co.; and Royalton, Niagara Co., into Jackson Co., town of Horton. Martin, b. in Royalton, son of Abiel and Sarah Mills, was brought by his parents to Mich., when but 11 years old. Abiel, his father, reached his destination in 1832. A.located the first farm in the Twp., Hanover. M.lived there perhaps 50 years. He was b. in 1821; d. Dec. 11, 1892. Edward, the modern representative of this line, tells me that a Job followed Abiel as his (Edward's) ~~Gr~~. Gr. Fa., b. Nov. 1, 1848. Abiel married a Mattison? Job espoused Louisa Sargent. A Harrison there, b. c. 1840, as Abiel's nephew, stated that his own father, and other of the Tripps worked on the Erie Canal locks. His father was Elmon, Edward says. He thinks a Job came in 1812, Martin was Co. Treas. in 1854. Othniel ( ) "Nial" Tripp, signed Beekman Precinct, 1775, Associators List. Othniel ( ) c. 1750-1809. Active in Duanesburgh, Schen. Co., in 1790, when had two sons, under 16. As his will mentions his one son, over sixteen (one over and one under 16) in 1790, as underaged, it could not have been written far from 1790. Sons Peleg and James. Will was proven in 1809 and Elizabeth survived him. Othniel (2) Mary, wife O., B. July 6, 1705, son of Susanna. He md. Mary Potter, daughter of Samuel (2) Penelope Wilber? Their vital records were the only ch. records found for So. Kingstowne.

Palmer (Abiel) censd. 1800, with 8 in fam., 3 of whom are sons over 16; one is a woman over 45. Palmer b.c. 1765. Deborah (Cleveland) Tripp had a brother Palmer. Pardon dismissed to Easton, 12 of

9 mo., 1804, from The Oblong Meeting. Thos. and Abiel here 1790. Pet'n: with about 75 others, Peleg Tripp, John McCrea, and Jacob Van Shaick signed a petition, as "Saratoga residents in the county of Albany greatly distressed by the calamities of war", pleading for better defense. Saratoga District, 1779. In 1790 a Peleg was the only Tripp listed as "of Stillwater". This can be none other than Peleg, grandson of Job 3. Peleg sr. (Peleg) b. near /1730, came to the Adirondacks before 1760. He was a son of Peleg and Mary (Gardner) Tripp. His own son, a third Peleg, md. Mary Samist. Their 12 chn. were born 1782- 1808. Peleg Senior seems to have gone to Warren Co. or been cut off into it; but several of the sons, of So. Kingston birth, went on to Oneida Co., securing land there. Presumably Peleg sr. was the elder of the two senior men. Peleg junior was bro. to William of Floyd and the other War Bros. Peleg Sen.-- he having md. Mary Gardner, "came" to West Chester (in modern Warren Co.) as early as 1760; located Warrensburgh; in 1784 bought other property. Births of Peleg Junior's children listed as: Nathaniel, Nov. 13, 1782; Dorcas, 1784; Jesse, 1786; Stephen, 1788; Noah, 1790; Abigail, 1792; Elizabeth, 1794; Rhoda, 1797; Peleg, 1799; William, May 27, 1801-- d. in Wisc.; Hiram; George, Mar., 1806-- d. at ae. eleven. The parents were in Thurman, 1810, with three sons settled near: Nathaniel, Jesse and Peleg, adjoining on the records. A Caleb was there in 1800. Peleg, active Chester, Warren Co., who had as maternal grandfather, William Bond, a native of England, born in 1740, appears in town records, 1814. Peleg (Othn.) In Scho. tp. Scho. Co., 1810 (ov. 45); 1820; 1830. No known Peleg here except Othniel's elder son, above 16, in 1790. He sells Scho. ld. to Abraham Tripp, Zimmer Pat., part of Lot 2, in 1825, and disappears from the records. This should be Othniel's son. Wife Susanna. Philip. We find Philip, born near 1773, at the age of about 35, located in Cobleskill,

Schoharie Co. Near him are Obadiah, and Abial, perhaps a trifle younger, and without doubt his brothers. He has three males and three females in his family in 1800. Philip sold Broome Co. real est. early; also in 1847, in the "village of Binghamton". (Deed 31, -- 159). This deal connects one of the Broome Philips with Binghamton. Preserved, in 1850, with Samuel, William, Unice, Sylvester, Stephen, et al, grants to Hannah. Prob. her sons, settling up Williamson estate, Wayne Co.

Rhoda da. of Thomas and Mary md. 27, 6 mo., 1805, Benjamin Hoag, son of Benj. deed, and Lydia, of Duanesburgh, Schen. Co., N.Y. Richard (3) Md. Ann Brownell, Oct. 9, 1739. Came early to New York. As of Beekman Precinct, May 25, 1778, he signed a petition in favor of "a poor man under sentence of death". With his will (which see!) this constitutes all the evidence we have as to his character. He was born in Rhode Island; was of John Junior's line, and the county which he helped so well to people has forgotten him; though it gives warm admiration to one of his grandsons-- Smiten Vincent Tripp. We place Richard as the only possible father of Israel Tripp of Creek in 1791; whose line has been transferred bodily to the descent of the first James Tripp. Richard's first wife, Anne, was of Smiton kinship. They were "of Hillsdale-- the Spencertown part"-- in 1790; when he had at home, only self and one female. Being early in the valley, and having six sons and six daughters, he was in a position to wield great influence, but he was less spectacular than his grandson Smiten V. It is rather difficult to differentiate his son Israel, from the Israel of the James group. The Randall book describes descendants. Richard, head of the line, d. near 1809, ae. 93. There are indications that Smiton died before him; though alive when the will was written. Richard jun. was a pensioner. (See Pensions.) Richard's Israel was in Beekman, with

8 in family; and dismissed to Creek in 1791. No records of birth are found, but manifestly here are four of the sons whom Richard claims in his will. Jona. had 2 sons in 1790. John is not identified. He married twice. He may have been the John who had 14 chn., but we think him not stable enough for this. Evidently, his second marriage displeased Richard. Joseph was early of Col. Co. and passed to De Ruyter, Mad. Co. Reynolds Tripp Jr. and Catherine Tripp sold Scho. land which touched ld. f'y owned by Jos. Tripp; in 1849. Reynolds senior was of Beekman and Union Vale. The Richmond Genealogy says that he married Phebe Richmond, who was b. at Beekman, 1778; d. Oct. 10, 1856. She a da. of Cyrus (1757- 1833). Eleven chn. Daus.: ygst., Hannah, md. Jirus Hall; Rachel, older, who md. a Travis, Mary Cath., Pamelia. Sons who survived: Joseph R., who married (1.) Pelah Adams; Wilkinson; De Witt. A son, Reynolds jun., md. Catherine Rundell. Cyrus D. married Rachel Vincent. Hannah Vincent, who married Smiton Tripp, had a sister Rachel. Reynolds a gr.son of Richard Sr., through the Senior Jonathan. Richard (Jos.?). Ghent, Col. Co., 1804, md., Ju. 16, 1824, Ellen Van Dyke. Chn.: Joseph G.; Margaret; John Van Dyke; Julia; Geo. Sanford; Henry Martin; Helen Jeannette-- all Tripps. Richard, Jun. (4) in Beekman, 1776; of Rensselaerville, Alb. Co., 1800. Then with four males, six females in fam. App'y about 45- 50 years. Drew U.S. Pension. Relatives say he returned to Greene County. Richard C. 1824--? Active Cicero, Onon. Co.; buys for $150, five acres, part of Lot 31, in Nov. 1844. In 1853 Richard was again a grantee. A Rd. of Sangerfield Oneida Co., 1820; 4 sons. Richard Simpson (Thomas) b. Sherburne, Vt., Nov. 26, 1808. (Official Attest) Richard (3) Inasmuch as Richard Trepel appears on the Chancellor's Roll of the British Realm in 1201, the name is of especial interest, he being a Tripp who was both English and French. This name appears in the third generation in Am. colonies, and often in the early lines of John, the American Founder.

Several Richards were of the Hudson Valley; and carried the name westward. Richard of Tiverton, son of John jun., brought it to New York state. His son Richard, soldier of the Rev'n, was of the fifth generation in this country. The fact that the name Richard was strongest in De Ruyter should go far to convince Tripp students that this was indeed Richard's line. Richard (24). It is stated that the western part of Poland, Me. was named for him, who first settled near its S'n extremity: the pioneer settler. Robert Tripp md. a Crapaud. Romance was in the background of this union; for Pierre, the first Crapaud here was cast ashore from an unknown vessel wrecked off Cape Cod in 1680, and was married, May 31, 1704, to Resolved White's granddaughter, Penelope White. Resolved was the infant born in Cape Cod Harbour while the Pilgrim Mayflower first lay there awaiting the exploration of the new land. In the 4th gen. a Crapaud md. a Howland named Phebe. Mayflower ancestry for Robert's descendants. Rose (Potter?) m. (1.) Matthew Grinnell; (2.) Anthony Paine (1643); (3.) James Weeden. John Tripp's court papers call her both "Rose Paine" and "Rose Weeden". The sec. wife of James, she had 3 Grinnell sons, Matthew, Thomas and Daniel. Several of Judge Job's descendants md. Weedens. The Grinnells claim Mayflower descent. Ruth (White) Tripp d. 1832. She was the wife of Timothy, her children being John T. of Washington, Du. Co.; Ruth; William of the same; Silas, of Webster, Otsego Co.; Eunice Russ, of that Co.; Abraham Russ, her husband; Hannah Gorton, of Chatham, Col., Co.; and William Gorton her husband and Alfred Tripp, town of Rensselaerville, Alb. Co. Beers gives Ruby also. A second wife gave Timothy another son, Briggs Tripp. With this Bathania, he went to Albany Co. -briefly- later passing to Otsego Co.; where were Silas and Eunice, his children. A Bathania Tripp died in Albany Co. 1855?

Sarah (Tripp) Perry, of Abiel and Eleanor, was b. Sept. 3, 1712: Her Perry chn. were: Edw. b. 1734; Mary; Ruth; Sarah; Waite; Peace; Joseph, b. Nov. 17, 1752; Eleanor. Rest Perry, their Aunt, md. Jacob Mott, whose da. Mary md. Nath'l Greene, the Quaker preacher,- father, by Mary Mott, of Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene. Sarah md. Edward Perry, Mar. 25, 1733. (N.E. Hist.?) Sally Tripp, widow of Elisha, ae. 43 in 1850, with five children at home: Jane, 20; John 18; Justus 15; Juliet 13; Germond. 11. In Claverack, Columbia Co. Here are the brothers and sisters of Justus, father to Frank, of Poughkeepsie to-day. Maiden na. of Sally, prob. Germond. Smiten Vincent (7.) Aug. 31, 1822- Sept. 22, 1895. Born in the town of Clinton, Dutchess County, N.Y., he was a grandson to the pioneer Richard, later of Spencertown; his ancestry going back to Rhode Island. No wife is named in the will. Smitten V. Tripp, says a census registry of 1860, for the Half Moon, was b. 1822, in the State, and has a wife Catherine, ae. 35, b. Ireland; a son, Alfred, who is a clerk, and a dau. Caroline, ae. 3 years. The will of Richard Vincent claims Smiton, the father of S.V. as his son-in-law. Smiten V. Tripp and Catherine sold Northville land in 1889, say the Johnstown records. In 1899 Chesney Tripp bot. adjoining Jane Tripp, of Stratford, Fulton County. Smiten V. Tripp married in 1848,- is found at Cohoes, Albany County, purveying groceries and feed, with David Bedell as a partner. After 1859, he went to Rochester, New York, engaging in "the grain business". In connection with it, he lost $30,000 within a few days of Civil war's strenuosity, in Roch'r, but regained it royally. Smiten (4) b. in Du. Co., was early a carpenter. He md. his bride, Margaret Wickes, in the handsome "Cheesman House", built by her fa. in 1800. Her mo. was Nancy Carle-- a Long Is. name. In Rev'y times Jacob Wickes lived on the Creek road. Daniel Wickes's widow, Rebecca, quitclaimed (for a consid'n) all

her dower interests to Smiten Tripp, in 1809. With wife, Margaret, he made a sale of Valley land. Squire (Job E.) widow, Polly, 1879. Grantee, Scho. Co. 1859. S. sold, to Alden, his bro. 1875. A Polly Tripp bot. 190 ac. in Fulton twp. 1876. Modern desc'ts who have staid Scho. say "Squire" was a personal name. Squire Tripp, b. Nov. 23, 1820, md. Polly Eckerson. Chn.: Job, b. Aug. 9, 1843; Cornelius, b. Feb. 2, 1845; Squire, b. Apr. 23, 1850; David, b. July 13, 1853, md. Rebecca Morey; Mary, b. May 30, 1855 d.y.; Elizabeth, b. April 11, 1830, md. Geo. Mucky; Richard, b. July 24, 1862, md. Emma Coons. Susanna da. of Lott and Susanna (Hull) Tripp, md. Stephen Hoag, of Stephen and Anne, at White Creek, Wash. Co., 19-12,-1781. Lott then "dec'd." (Fds. Rec.) Joseph Hull of New Eng. b. 1622, md. Experience Harper. Benjamin of Parma left will, proved 1872, naming "children Sylvester P., Henry Tripp, Alvina Meyers, Lydia Tresevant(?) and Amanda Pryor". Hannah and Sylvester P. ex'x and ex'r. Property to be divided equally among the children on Hannah's death. Sylvester of Millerton and his son, Charles were also descendants. Richard (Senior) prob. through Reynolds Tripp. Reynolds, son of the senior Jonathan, and c. 55 when on census list of 1830, was of Union Vale. He had then 4 chn. at home, one a son. Jona. Smiton, also there, was about two years ygr., with 2 sons and 2 daus. at home. Joseph R. and Stephen, ygr., each not yet 30, were also of Un. Vale. Smiton, in near-by Clinton, was near the age of Reynolds, but had 7 chn. yet at home. Here are 28 Tripps, all of whom descend from William and Richard: enough, of themselves to form a neighborhood.

Thirza Fulwiler only daughter of Henry and Jane (Beadle) Tripp. At 15 went to Minnesota with her father. All the family settled there at the first. Ben, Charles, and Thirza all married there--in or near Nobles Co. Thomas lived Sherburne Vt., where daughter Desire Barr Robinson Tripp was born Nov. 26, 1803. (Attest.)

Thomas and Nancy wife were of Tyre, Seneca Co.; as were Jonathan, his father; a William, a Benajah; indeed three Benajah's, the earliest born near 1791. He lies in the burial plot of the Reformed Church, with wife Jane M. and several children. Thomas born around 1740, Censused Corinth, Saratoga Co., 1810-1820. The same, apparently who was in the neighbor town of Hadley, 1830. Then well toward 80; wife nearly seventy. Tripp Mosher, son of Caleb, married Sarah Haight 20-8-1767; Lott, Anna and Tabitha Tripp were witnesses. He married (2) Mary Wing, a widow nee Davis, July 9, 1816. Thomas B. (Ezek?) "late of Salem" when Hannah made administratrix; active chiefly Schenectady. Thomas Tripp (Wm.) active Duchess Co. where he married his second wife Mary Snider; later found in Schen. Co., where probably married third wife, Beulah Denny. At request of Mary, widow of his son, Thomas became guardian for his grandsons, under a $1000 bond. Will (1824) made in Ledyard, Cayuga Co., where his daughter, Catherine Waldo, settled. He bought in Aurelius Mar. 10, 1808, twelve and a half acres of land. Thomas and Jonathan, descendants of William and Philadelphia have descendants still living, and deserve far more space than we can give them here. Jonathan held well toward 500 acres of land-first in Junius; later in Tyre, where he and James came to live adjacent. Thomas's wife was Nancy-Jonathan's wife was Olive, who inherited his property. Benajah Jr. was of this group-all of whom lived in Seneca just beyond the Galen Co. boundary. B. active in local civics. Thomas (William) and another swore at probate of Othniel's will, which names, "my two sons, Peleg and James." Othniel's, the sole surviving Tripp will (Scho.) before 1800. Othniel was "of Princetown, over 45 years old" in 1800; self, wife, and two sons in family. He a grandson of John and Susanna. James R. (Oth.) and Peleg Tripp town and Co. Scho., sold 15 acres to H. Weaver in 1835; the sole record found showing

Othniel's sons together. Timothy (Will.) wife Bethena, sold Worcester land Otsego Co., Great Lot-7. Had sold from this parcel 1821, to John Vallance, who settled on it. This seems to identify Timothy with William of Washington's group. No one has hitherto been able to place him correctly. Vallances married into William of Washington's group. With Beth., Tim. placed a mortgage, Du. Co., 1816. Timothy was sold out by sheriff, 1821, in Du. Co., on a default on mortgage given by him and Bathenia, wf., in 1816. As of Unadilla, Otsego Co., made guardian to Cyrus and Mary, his minor chn. Timothy and Bathania sold, Mar. 14, 1825; land on McKee Pat. 53 acres; 50 other acres had been sold, 1821, to John Vallance, who "now" resides there. Both T. and J. appear to be of the heirs of William of Washington. They, with Stephen and Benjamin,- other Tripps, were of Worcester, Otsego Co. Tompkins ( ) Tripp, a carriage-maker, 40 years old, was in Victory, Cayuga Co. in 1850, with a family of ten at home, all born in New York. The wife was Sarah, aged 39. These had then, Elizabeth 17; James 15; Tompkins, 13; Matilda, 11; William 9; Ann 8; Sarah 5; and Roseanna age 3. They disappear, to reappear in the middle west. Tompkins dealt in Cayuga land, 1841-1845. Tripp Military Commissions were issued by The Council of Appointment as follows: Jonathan, ensign, Col. Co., 1789: Brownell, ensign, Alb. Co. 1812; Albro. Wash'n. Co., promoted to Lieut., 1811: Charles, Sarat. Co. cornet, 1812: George, Capt., Du. Co., 1812; Isaac, ensign, West'r. Co., 1814; Capt. 1818; James, ensign, Col. Co., 1814; John jun. Lieut., 1809, Col. Co.; Capt. 1812; Nathaniel, Wash. Co., ensign, in place of Albro, promoted 1811; William, ensign, 1807; Lieut, Sarat. Co., 1811; Stephen, Rens. Co., Capt., 1814-1816; Wedon, Lieut., Schen. Co., 1817; Job, Army Surgeon, appointed early in the war, first as mate- then as Surgeon; asked permission to resign, 1812, Rens. County. Tripp Mountain and Tripp Pond are mapped, Warrensburgh,

just S. of the boundary line. Tripp, Squire (Job) had son, Job, b. Aug. 9, 1843, living in Otsego Co., 1925. He md. Addie Chattelton. Chn. of Squire: Cornelius, b. Feb. 2, 1845; Squire, b. 1850, md. 4 times, no chn: David, b. 1853, July 13, (who gives these records); md. Rebecca Morey; Mary, d.y.; Elizabeth, b. 1860; Richard, b. July 24, 1862, md. Emma Coons. Job, of Otsego, son of Squire, had sons Asa, md. Jennie Hadzell; Eugene, md. Gertie Wilson- surviving chn. Alton and Stanley; Edward, md. Clara and had a son, Heischel and 6 daus. This group is important, as avowing descent from Everitt, one of the war brothers. David writes that his grandparents were Job and Patience (Gilson) Tripp. On census, 1850, with Patience. Tripp Facts. John Tripp, the American Founder, has been published in supposedly authoritative work, as having married Mary, dau. of Anthony and Rose Paine, with the statement that from them have come the Tripps of Southern Rh. Is. and near-by Mass. No comment is needed, except to say that Anthony married Rose in 1643, as the widow Grinnell. John Tripp married Mary Paine some years earlier. A minor genealogy says that John Tripp, b. in England 1610, came to Portsmouth and married the daughter of Anthony and Rose Weeden Payne. The third marriage of this Rose was the Weeden marriage. More interesting errors have to do with Laplands, with the three Isaac Tripp marriages, discussed on other pages, and with Israel. Tripps of Cayuga. A deed recorded in 1844, shows Samuel, Harvey, Abner, Geo. W., Sylvester, Stephen H. and Hannah, with others, grant to Hannah. Concerned here, also, were: William, Eunice, Preserved and others. This is Hannah, widow of Abner, whose children are assuring the estate to Hannah. The ld. was in Wayne, but Preserved and five other Tripps acknowledged execution in Cayuga Co. As did Mary Hoxie, a sister. Paul Cushman b. Sherburne, N. Y., May 7, 1708, md. 1833, Amy Tripp, dau of Dr. Job Tripp, of Rens. Co. She b. May 7, 1802.

These lived Villenova, N.Y., and had 5 chn. Tripps, of Michigan. The County historian tells of one of the Mich. Abiels, that he was the first settler in the township, where had been resident nearly 48 years. He had entered Hanover c. 1832, having been a native of Rutland (County) Vermont. He died in Hanover Feb. 7, 1861, at the ae. of 80. He had built the first house in the district. Salmon Hale was his step-son, and a native of New York. His story points directly to Abiel and Deborah as heads of this Abiel line. In 1800. Tripp County? No: the history does not name such a one for New York state; but consider: In 1790, when William of Washington had a fam. of eleven, and Benjamin eleven and Samuel had also eleven; when Cousin and Joseph, also there, had together, eight, and John fourteen, while Pawling and Beekman could show 39 more and Ezekiel in North East and Richard in Fishkill counted 18 more - well, how do you figure it? Is it 112 Tripps - a county of their own, almost? Tripps of Texas: From San Marcos comes the knowledge that Everitt Tripp, who drew a pension as a Rev'y veteran, was father to Abigail Tripp, who md. John Thurston of Barker, N. Y. The dau. Amanda md. Ambrose Goger-she b. 1812, d. ae. 97. Her dau., Lydia was the mother of Mrs. J.T.Roberts, who knows these are the facts. Near relatives were in Chicago, and one of Everitt's descendants lived Central America. E's Pension Papers ment. dau.; and he was living with Everitt later, who was obviously the soldier's son. Alden Tripp, of this group, md. Frances Watson. Chn: Lorenzo, Albert, Hiram, Sarah, Patience, Ella, Martha. William Tripp (44) Joseph line, married Ruth Mosher. A son, William, b. Feb. 7, 1737, married, Int'n pub'd 1761, (2) Lydia Lawton. His son, Job was b. 1762. Wm. md., (3) Phebe Tripp. E: 563 recites that William (Thos.Jr.) and Thomas (Thos.Jr.) Tripp now or late of the town of Princetown and also as guardians of Henry Tripp and Ira Tripp, infant children and grandchildren of

Thomas Tripp deceased,- sold 200 acres "in the place called Currie's Brook or Bush; being seized as tenants in common and in fee simple- consideration $3000. These are four brothers, two of whom are minors. William Tripp, of Jonathan, son of the first Joseph Tripp, married Ruth Mosher; children-Desire; Edith; Martha; Ruth; William Jr. married Thankful Devol; Abigail; Jonathan, born Jan. 30, 1740, married Abigail; Lydia; Elijah, born July 3, 1749. William Tripp, who married Lydia Lawton, is given as the son or grandson of William, of Jonathan, in the line of Joseph. His mother was Ruth Mosher. These were of Warren, Bristol Co., Rhode Island. William (Silva?) born in Nova Scotia, July 7, 1770, died Sept. 2, 1845. Removed to Cape Cod after the Revolution; c 1817, to Cicero, Onondaga Co. Wife Mary Rathbone born, Nov. 6, 1792, and had six sons. Children: Thankful, born Feb. 7, 1794. Polly, born July 25, 1797. William, born Aug. 25, 1800. Sally, born April 11, 1803. Died July 7, 1826. Irene, born August 2, 1805. Coggshall Rathbon, born Aug. 20, 1807. Roxy, born Dec. 30, 1810. Samuel Godfrey, born May 8, 1812. Died Sept. 4, 1850. Jonathan; a Jonathan born 1815, was cooper in Cicero,1850. Silvanus: Daniel, born Feb. 27, 1822; married Irena Haskell, born July 22, 1825. Married July 18, 1843; lived Ancram, N. Y. 86 years, and died there- facts direct from the family. Perhaps these came down from the Maine group. William (Thos.) of Tiverton, later of Queensbury, Washington Co., N. Y., married Philadelphia Willcox, of Dartmouth, Mass. He sold the Tiverton farm to his brother, but the deed whose wording intimates that the wife signed the deed, was not actually signed by her. Most of the children were born in Tiverton, but it is inferred that the mother died before the removal. William settled on the Half Way Brook not so far west of Glen Falls, N.Y. William and his son Jonathan, held each 125 ac. of ld., which was released from Quit Rents after the Rev. war, because of their losses

at the hands of Indians and Tories; all improvements having been burned. Both farms were on Lot Eleven. Local records are very few, for this reason: but at old Salem of that county, high among its snowy hills, in midwinter, I was so fortunate as to find the will of this William. In Tiverton, I found his yellowed deed of sale. Capt. William was censused in Killington, Vt., 1800, when there were but 12 heads of Fams. in the town. He had a fam. of 12, one for each neighbor. Seven were sons. William of Pawling is shown in a Dutchess Co., grant of 1810, buying property held at $1150., Vassar and Main Sts., Poughkeepsie. Another grant shows him, with Sarah, wf., and Anna Deuel, selling for $1505; which amount Freeman June paid them in 1811. William, Capt., (26) 1719-- 18--, married, 1839, Mary Willcox; (2) Nov. 15, 1743, Mary Waite, whose mother was Mary Tripp, and whose bro. also married a Tripp. Here is shown a double strain of Tripp blood. A William was found in the Half Moon Dist., prior to 1776-1778. Snedekers, Motts and the Baptist Ch., near; one, 1714 also. William of Floyd, Steuben Co., b. So. Kingston, Rh. Is., 1762, md. Leah Van Buskirk, (1765--Aug. 20, 1849). Chn., Isaac, b. 1792, Stephen; William, a minister; Mary; Clarissa, b. Feb. 20, 1799, at Steuben, N. Y., d. Aug. 7, 1889, at Verona, N. Y. She md., Sept. 7, 1815, Caleb Clark, Floyd, N. Y. A brother, Everitt Tripp, adjoining Job Tripp, 1840, who is under 50, and apparently the son of Everitt, then 85 -86. (The elder Job was 77 at this date.) Jefferson (William) kept a select school in Utica, being there in 1850. Wife then Eliza. Lived in No. Rose, Wayne Co., after marriage with Matilda Riley, until her death. Made an Albany ld. record, 1851; others '55 and '56. Rufus Tripp of Stanford, Du. Co., N.Y., sells ld. In 1838. In the same yr. Gurdon Tripp and Jane, his wife sell a Stanford acre to Rufus Tripp, of Stanford. We find this pair of bros. figuring as heirs of William of Washington;

which may be accepted as fair proof that this William was the William (son of William of Little Compton) who married Lydia Lawton, but left a widow, Phebe. There is a fair chance that Lydia was herself the second wife, Phebe being a third. But Job certainly had a Lawton grandfather, as he took pains to show. And, he conveyed his ancestral land to 4 Lawtons.

A KEY TO NEW ENGLAND TRIPP ANCESTRIES.

(Personal number precedes;father's number follows each name. Beyond the children of John Trippe, the Founder, we list here only those whose descendants entered New York State, or who were born there. "c." means "about")

1. John Trippe (Founder, 1612-1678) md. Mary Paine, daughter of Anthony, (Nowton line, O. Eng.), in 1638; d. 1678. Ten children. She married a Benjamin Engell, Apr. 4, 1682.

2. John (1), c. 1640-Nov. 20, 1719; md. Susanna Anthony, da. of John, Sept. 7, 1665. She d. 1716; daughters, Susanna, md. Thos. Potter, and Mary.

3. John, Jr. (2) July 19, 1673-17; md. Mary Hart- (she b. Tiverton, Rh. Is. Oct. 16, 1674; of Richard) Sept. 6, 1693; twelve child. Of whom Mary and Richard, the youngest, went to New York State.

4. Richard (3) Feb. 16, 1715-'16-1809) md. Anne Brownell of Richard, Oct. 9, 1739; md. Hannah Vincent later (See wills) in Hillsdale, 1790. Died at Spencertown, in Hillsdale. Will made 1802; proved 1809.

5. John (4) It is inferred that John was the eldest son; but Richard seems dissatisfied with his second marriage. Israel was given execution of Richard's will, he being the only one at that date living close to Richard. We have no story of John, son of Richard.

6. Richard, Jr. (4) soldier of Rev'n. Lived Fishkill, Greenville and Albany County (See Pension papers).

7. Smiton (4) Biog. given in Du. Co. Commemorative Hist. Steadfast and prominent through his rather notable family (see will).

8. Jonathan (4) In Hillsdale, four in family in 1790; in Beekman, 1820; also another Jonathan, doubtless son of Smiton, his brother.

9. Israel (4) named in Friends' Record; died, as it seems, in the prime of life, in Claverack, 1809. His widow, Sarah, went to De Ruyter with her son Benjamin, c. 1815. They had been dismissed to Creek, 1791. Oswego and Creek meeting were in Union Vale. Descendants here of both Benjamin and John, Jr.

10. Henry (9) followed a family liking in marrying Sarah Gardiner. He returned from Westchester County with his bride and administered Israel's estate, Mar. 25, 1809, with John Burtis. Martin Van Buren, then Surrogate, allowed proof. (We do not follow the de Ruyter groups; as Mr. Randall gives their connection. But we do give some of their wills,-which see!

11. Benjamin (4) see will.

12. Jonathan (4) see wills. Note the two Jonathans censused. Israel's Jona. was in Hillsdale 1790 with wife, a son and a daughter. Richard, Jr. had not left Fishkill yet. The other, at Beekman, was Smiton's son Jonathan. S. b. 1783; wf., Christina, ae. 63, in 1850.

12a. Joseph (4) b. 1783; md. Ellen Delemater; settled first Col. Co.-then Madison.

13. Benjamin (2) Feb. 21, 1678-17; md. Elizabeth Potter July 31, 1707; daughters Katharine, b. 1708, Lydia, 1714; Rebecca, May 1, 1717. Elizabeth, May 6, 1722; first three children born in Portsmouth; the four later ones in Dartmouth.

14. Katharine (13) May 17, 1708-17; md. her cousin Ebenezer, of Ebenezer, of Joseph; eight children: daughters Theodate, Alice, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Meribah; sons: Benjamin, Peleg, Ebenezer, Lott, b. 1734.

15. Lott (14) 1734-c. 1805. Lived Rens. Co. N. Y. and probably d. later in Saratoga County; had four in family. Sons Benjamin, Ebenezer, Lyman, all of whom settled, Monroe County later.

16. Benjamin (15) called "of Boyle," where he bought land 1810. (see will). Four in family in 1800.

17. Ebenezer (15) bot. Ontario County 1810; wife Betsey; young daughter in 1800; was in Penfield in 1820, 1830.

18. Lyman (15) 1783- (First appce. N. Y. Records). Had two sons at home 1810, both under ten. Became the heir of Benjamin. Under thirty in 1830. L. and Betsey living w. Amasa, 1850.

19. Lott (2) Dec. 26, 1684-1720; brothers John, Othniel, Benjamin. Died prematurely; md. Anna Manton. Lott only known child of marriage, but may have had a sister. These settled edge of Providence, where the Manton's had a home; which was later "restored."

20. Lott (19) c. 1740-1779; md. Susanna Hull; Elder in Creek meeting; 1 son Lot and five daughters (See Dr. Lot's will); Lot, Jr. recommended as a minister, probably his son, 1778.

21. Dr. Lot (20) c. 1747-1805) Came to Col. Co. with father at age 13. Active, Hudson 1760-1792, when dismissed from Creek to New York City; known wife Eunice; became a New York physician at Maiden Lane; later at Water Street; d. 1805.

22. Othniel (3) Md. Feb. 4, 1832, Hannah Manchester; named wife in will as Elizabeth; family small.

23. Peleg (22) In Broome, Schoharie County; over forty-five when censused, 1820; living next Abraham and Nancy,- probably Jona.'s widow; sold estate 1826 and known story ceases there.

24. Peleg (1) c. 1642-1714; wife Anne Sisson, nine children; daughters, Priscilla, Sarah, Mary, Mehitable, Thurston; four sons.

25. John (24) Md. Sarah Mott; no children.

26. Job (24) An important man in descent, who has a state-full of Tripps to his credit in Pa. (See Dean's Tripp Genealogy); second wife Elizabeth, widow of John Sweet, of Wickford, md. 1712. Mge. Records of Chn. at No. Kingstowne.

27. Richard (24) Probably md. Ellen Lewis of Rhode Island, and settled in Maine. A few of Job's descendants crossed the boundary into southern New York. Isaac, son of Henry Dow Tripp one of these.

28. Job (26) 1704-1794. Judge of County Court before he left Rhode Island; md. 1722 Sarah White. Believed died at Schen. County, with sons about him. (See chapter on Jobs) Most of large family survived him.

29. Job (28) 1734-1759? became Ensign of Militia, md. Virtue, 1755, when abruptly story ceases. She married John Vaughan in 1759; removed to Vaughan's Island, near Mahone Bay, N. S.

30. Mehitable (28) 1729-1805, was five years older than her brother, Job. She md. Benjamin Greene, son of Henry and had large family. Margaret, daughter of Mehitable, married her cousin James Tripp; pioneered until 1800 in Queensbury, and from that time in Seneca, Wayne and Steuben Counties. James probably rests in an unmarked grave in the Reformed Church Cemetery in Tyre, where his life story closed. Margaret's days closed at her son Charles's home in Cohoc., and she was buried there. Inscrip'n. defective.

31. Ezekiel (28) 1743-18- md. Apr. 20, 1765. Mary Lawton, of ~~George~~. Ezekiel was an elder, but seemed to secure a valuable farm for his earthly dwelling. Lived Long Island; North East, Du. Co. Son Charles 1748 was active about Albany. Wills tell very much about this family.

31a. Abiel (36) 1719-179- ; md. Deborah, 1743, daughter of Palmer Cleveland. Three daughters; sons: Job, Abiel, Benjamin, passed to Vermont. Some descendants went to Otsego County; others to the Niagara dist., and on to Mich. where censused.

32. Joseph (1) 1644-will proved 1719; md. Mehitable Fish. Thirteen children; daughters, Alice, Feb. 1, 1679; Mehitable, Oct. 9, 1683; md. Eph. Sherman; Mary, Aug. 22, 1689; married Thomas Waite.

33. Johnathan (32) Oct. 5, 1671-17--; md. Martha Brownell of Little Compton; ancestors to Elder John of Maine; five children. Sons, Joseph, Thomas and William.

33a. William (33) md. Ruth Mosher.

34. James (32) Jan. 12, 1677-17; md. Mary, near 1700; seems to have entered Du. Co. early. Five children, one daughter, Mary, b. Oct. 14, 1720; sons Thomas, William, Timothy, Isaac, b. Jan. 2, 1727. Thomas was called "of Pawling"; a witness there 1778-9.

35. Timothy (34) Oct. 22, 1716-18-- Md. Patience Brownell; sons Thomas, Lovat and Pardon, all of whom entered Saratoga County early.

36. Thomas, (35) July 31, 1741-1819; md. Margaret Wood; daughters Rhoda, md. Benj. Hoag; Susanna, Sarah; sons, Levi, eldest child; Moses, youngest. Thomas d. 11 of 2, 1819; ae. 77. Levi d.y.

37. Moses (36) c. 1710; md. Hannah Hoag; administrator 1819 for father Thomas, "late of Vil. of Stillwater," Owned Half Moon land. Son William R. md. Susan Dennis; two daughters.

38. John (37) Mar. 4, 1804-18--; Md. Susan Waite. Two daughters; three sons.

39. William Reed (38) Sept. 2, 1840-; md. (1) Mary Payne (2) Elizabeth Payne; bros. Moses, Perry, Henry Clay.

40. Mary A. (38) Sept. 15, 1848 -1918 Missionary to the Navajo Indians. Details not known.

41. Margaret (38) Sept. 26, 1850-192-; Missionary to the Mexicans, 25 years. Retired to Bancroft Rest Home, Ocean Grove, N.J. Attractive and devoted. Lived early at Round Lake, N.Y.(Details from Margaret.)

42. Lovat (35) Ju. 19, 1747 - c. 18--; Md. Marg. Wood, Mar. 18, 1764; who d.31-7-1802. Daughters, Patience, md. Paul Kirby, Jan.7, 1802 (w.v.Rec.) child Esther of Lovat, born 1781; Mary md. David Coggeshall (b.5-1-1789; md.Feb.7,1807.) Lovat called "of Matteawan," d. 12 of 2, 1822, age 74.

42a. Timothy, Jr., (42) c. 1768-18; md. Lydia Huntley, 1792; who, as wid. sold her dower right to George Tripp of Malta, her son, Apr. 2, 1856. (See Deeds.) A Timothy, supervisor, Malta, 1833-35.

43. Pardon (35) b. May 10, 1764; Md. Abigail Wood; Elder of Friends meeting; widow Asenath; son, Harvey. Moved to Easton, 12-9-1864.

44. Jonathan (~~3~~ 39) Oct. 6, 1671-17--; md. Martha Brownell, daughter of William and Sarah Smiton Brownell, and sister to Richard Tripp's wife. Jonathan died prematurely, having had but five children.(She remarried). Sons Joseph, Thomas and William. (Tripps, "Troop" on record.)

45. Joseph (44) Jan. 7, 1696-17--; md. Nov. 13 (or 30) Elizabeth Wilcox, of Little Compton; by Job Almy. Grandparents of Elder John of Hebron, Maine.

46. Abiel (4) Jan. 8, 1681-17--; md. Anne Davis (Tiverton); Ca. Du. Co., N. Y. Will made Feb. 27, 1761; daughters Lydia, Mary, Sarah, Anne, Alice, who married Moses Hoag of The Oblong; Sons of Abiel: Abiel, Jr. and William, b. Mar. 28, 1722; Sd. md. (1) Huldah Tripp; (2) Thankful Tripp.

47. Jabez (~~4~~ 32) Jan. 3, 1687. A Jabe, censused 1790, Montgomery County, N.Y.; said to have married Hephzibah Daggett.

48. Abiel (1) 1653-1684; md. Jan. 30, 1679. Deliverance Hall, called "his cousin"; daughter of the first William. Died prematurely, leaving a young widow and one son, three months old.

49. Abiel (46) b. Feb. 10, 1716; md. Mary Tripp July 10. 1736; daughters Avis, b. 1738, Lydia, b. 1740, Mary, b. Dec. 22, 1752- married Geo. Brownell. Sons of Abiel: Aaron; James, b. May 23,1747. Tiverton; Rufus, twin to James.

50. Rufus (49) May 23, 1747-; md. Elizabeth Carr. Daughters Elizabeth, Sarah, Lydia. Sons Robert Carr, b. 1770; Abiel: William; James; Elie; Rufus. Some of these passed to Du. Co., New York.

51. Alice (46) April 18, 1727--; md. Moses Hoag of the Hudson Valley.

52. Abiel (48) 1684-c.1780: md. Jan. 5, 1704, on her 16th birthday, Eleanor Waite, daughter of Reuben. Her mother was Mary Tripp. These managed the Tiverton-Bristol ferry. Daughters: Waite, Mary, Sarah, Eleanor, Rebecca,Elizabeth and Amy,- who married Lott Strange as second wife. Sons of Abiel and Eleanor; Thomas and Joseph.

53. Thomas (52) "of Tiverton" md. Apr. 16, 1747, Tamzen Witherell. Daughters and two sons; William, later of Queensbury and John of Tiverton. (See will).

54. Thomas, Jr. (53) md. Mar. 8, 1764, Mary Wood. Removed to New York state with his father.

55. William (53) c. 1730-- will, 1789; md. (1) Philadelphia Wilcox of Tiverton, Rhode Island. Pioneered in Queensbury, Washington County; made good there, and married again, late in life, to Lois--, she presumed to have been a Green cousin. Sons of William; Thomas, Jonathan, James and William (William probably of second wife.(See will)

56. James (55) 1763--; Md. Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Greene. Joseph, her brother, lived close to James, in Queensbury. She was

some years older than James. With James, lived in Washington County, Seneca County and next in Wayne County; also Tyre, Seneca County until she went to Steuben to live with son Charles. Sole daughter, Charity, who married William White, but died young, without heirs. Six sons. Thomas, Jonathan and James, sons of William, served in the militia, as did Benjamin Bonnel of N. J. in a civil capacity throughout the Revolution with his six sons, who were in the war also.

57. Benjamin (56) second son, 1788-1849; wife Mary Bonnel, of a family of Friends dismissed from the town of Randolph, Morris County, N.J., 1804. These had five surviving daughters: Lovisa, Charity, Priscilla (md. Andrew Himes, Battle Creek, Mich.); Margaret and Elizabeth (twin) and one son, Henry Bonnel Tripp, who served throughout the Civil War. Benjamin was buried in the Friends' Cemetery at Marengo. As was Mary (stones give record.)

58. Henry (57) July 30, 1827 - c. 1898; md. Jane Beadle; children Benjamin, Charles, Thirza, who married a Fulwiller in Minnesota. Henry bought near Marengo, late; but, finding his life threatened by serious illness returned to Minnesota to die, late in the century.

59. Charity (57) July 2, 1823-1898: md. Jan. 27, 1842, Abraham Bockoven Syron, son of Jacob Price Syron from New Jersey; Children, nine; three boys and two girls died as infants or in early childhood. The surviving daughters were Mary, who died after 1900, Carolyn, Viola, and Cora,- who has given a life-time of service to the mountain people of the South, as a Presb'n Missionary. Carolyn, much of whose life has been passed at the typewriter, acted as poultry expert for the Tribune Assn. during nearly a decade; special writer for every good early agricultural and poultry publication; sub-editor on two New York City magazines and on several poultry publications outside the state, one in Chicago. (The American Poultry Journal); edited two departments in American Gardening; staff

reporter The Country Gentleman for years, covering horse, dog, poultry, etc. shows and Am. Inst. and other flower shows, N.Y.City.

60. Viola (59) May 1860--; Has just celebrated her Golden Wedding; which jubilee was entirely in the hands of her children and grandchildren, Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Lundy giving the party. Viola was married to Henry R. Heisler, American-born but of righteous German stock in 1880. Mrs. Walter Lundy is their clever, efficient daughter, born Olive S. Heisler. Olive Heisler Lundy married Walter N. Lundy. Clayton Heisler (60) married Mable (has some lovable sons) Cora Barbara Heisler (60) married George E. Harper, son of Charles and Esther (Terry) Harper. Marjorie Heisler (60) married Lee Howard, son of Frank and Carrie. Carrie was a cousin of Jennie (Sloan) Syron, who married Ward, son of Coleman Syron, Abraham's younger brother. Walter Nathaniel Lunday, Viola's elder son-in-law, is of near kinship to the Benjamin Lundy's of Lundys' Lane. His parents were Herbert and Rose. Herbert is still living. Herbert's other sons are Albert, wife Mabel (eldest); Arthur, wife Edith; Chester, wife Lena and Clarence, wife Kate.

61. Olive S. (Heisler) Lundy's and Walter's descendants are a daughter, Dorothy, a Seneca Falls instructor, prominent in Seneca County, Christian End'r and Girl Scout leader; and Henry. Dorothy was married July 27, 1931, to Howard Huckle of Newark. At present, they live in Seneca Falls, where Dorothy is completing her school engagement. Henry Herbert, the one son, who has been physical culture Supt. in the schools of Port Byron, Savannah and Franklinville in the five years just past, is now engaged by the Rochester system. He married Ethel Cole, c. 1926 and has a daughter Shirley C., and a son, younger, who is Henry Herbert Lundy, Jr., named for both grandfathers and also for his father, born in 1931; he is the youngest known descendant of Founder John, in 1931.

62. Cora (Heisler) Harper and George have three promising children; Harold, Hazel and Majorie. Harold having given a full term of service in the U. S. Marines, is now taking a scientific course in the Mechanics Institute, Rochester, N.Y. Hazel is teaching physical culture in Pittsford, and living in Rochester. Marjorie has taken a business course, and hopes to make good in the work that comes to her when she is a bit older.

63. Clayton Heisler has three young sons who may be heard from later. Clayton, Warren (named for President Harding, a distant relative) and Kenneth.

64. Marjorie (Heisler) Howard and Lee Howard have three interesting and studious children, who are very promising: Ronald, now thirteen, Elsie and Richard L., just out of kindergarten.

65. Jonathan (55) c. June 1765--- of Queensbury, 1790, when he had apparently, wife but no children at home. He bought freely in Junius, now Waterloo township until he owned nearly five hundred acres. Built a tavern at the corner next to where the Friends Meeting House was to be started later, and sold to Pounds and others, mostly from New Jersey. Wife, Olive. Removed to Tyre, where his life closed, and where most of his group were until after the death of James. Some descendants in Michigan.

66. Thomas (55) c. 1761 --

67. William, Jr. (55) of Queensbury, Washington County, had wife and one child there in 1790.

Lewis (of Simeon, of Charles, of James (56) of Junius, Galen and Tyre) is included here because he, too, carried both Tripp and Bonnell blood. Charles, eldest son of James, lived in Galen for a time, but passed to Steuben. Lewis is his grandson. He has lost his wife, Italia and his children: Belle, May and Walter, the last of whom died this year. These have left children, but to Lewis is

left only of his children, "Lois," to care for him in his declining years. They have attended all the Bonnell reunions for many years. Lewis loved hunting as his recreation; has a little farm, has been a bank official, and is at present furthering a local bank for Avon, where he has lived long. The story of this Steuben group from James will be told clearly, and with personal knowledge, by Miss Lois Tripp, who was chosen to carry on the faithful work so well begun by the pioneer, Lucinda Avery, in the first modest Tripp history, published thirty years or more ago.

TRIPP ARMS, AS GIVEN BY BURKE

Tripp (Tripham, Co. Kent, and the Temple, London)
Gu. a chevron betw. 3 nags' heads, erased or, bridled sable. Crest, an Eagle's head, gu., issuing out of rays or. Colors are gu. (crimson) or (gold) and sable.

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